"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer Saturday; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,076. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

CAN BUY ARSON HERE FOR FIVE DOLLARS

Confession of Samuel Gold Shows Extent of the Industry in Crowded Places.

INSURANCE AGENT JAILED

Charged That He Worked as an Adjuster and Shared the Profits of "Izzy the Painter."

"A firebug can be bought for a $5 bill and 10 per cent. of the insurance collected to set fire to furniture, with no regard for human life whatever," was one of the allegations in a statement issued at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon, following the arrest of George Grutz, an insurance agent, of 62 East 102d Street, who was arraigned in the Harlem court on a charge of arson in the second degree, and locked up in default of $15,000 bail.

The arrest of Grutz was one of the developments of the confession of Samuel Gold, who a few days ago pleaded guilty to arson before Judge Crain in the Court of General Sessions. After his plea Gold made a statement to Assistant District Attorney Weller, in which it is stated he "laid bare the most astounding revelations with reference to crooked insurance brokers and adjusters." Grutz was arrested yesterday morning, and was immediately taken before Magistrate Murphy in the Harlem court.

When Gold was called for sentence yesterday Assistant District Attorney Weller asked that sentence be postponed until Monday as an investigation in which Gold could give valuable information was underway. The postponement was granted, and it is understood that on Monday Gold will go before the Grand Jury and tell all that he knows of the "arson trust."

The charge to which Gold pleaded guilty was that of hiring one Isidor Stein, better known as "Izzy, the Painter," to set fire to his furniture in an apartment at 68 East 112th Street, upon which Gold had $1,200 insurance. Stein was tried last month and convicted, and is at present in Sing Sing Prison serving a sentence of from twelve to twenty-four years. It was learned also that on Dec. 1, 1910, Gold had another fire in which his insured furniture was slightly burned. At that time Gold lived at 574 East 138th Street, in the Bronx.

Part of Insurance Broker.

It is charged that Gold met Grutz, who told him that he had a pull with the adjusters and agents of the German-American Insurance Company, and that if he would let "Izzy the Painter," as Stein was called, make a fire for him everybody could get some money.

On Dec. 1, 1910, Mrs. Gold went to a butcher shop in the 138th Street neighborhood in which she then lived, and upon returning to her apartment half an hour later found the firemen busy extinguishing a fire in her apartment. When Gold came home that night it is said that there was "great rejoicing" because of the insurance money that would be forthcoming, and a few days later the Golds moved back to 101st Street, where they had formerly lived.

In due course of time an inspector representing the German-American Insurance Company visited the apartment in 138th Street and reported that only slight damage had been done by fire and water and that the fire had originated in a clothes closet. The Fire Marshal's office also investigated and reported a total damage of about $75.

A few days thereafter, it is charged, Grutz appeared and took an inventory of every article of furniture in the flat and entered it up as an absolute loss and made a claim to the insurance company for a loss of $900. The insurance company refused to settle for $900, and told Grutz the fire looked suspicious, but finally a settlement was agreed upon for $525, which money, it is alleged, was paid and divided by Gold, Grutz, and Stein.

From the investigation of the office of District Attorney Whitman it appears that Grutz, posing as a life, as well as a fire insurance, broker, has figured in the adjustment of many fire losses. It is stated that he was able to go to one or two fire insurance companies with which he transacted most of his business and after filing a schedule for a total loss, say of $1,000 for damages to furniture by fire, would offer to, and was able to, effect a settlement on 50 or 60 per cent. basis. In these cases, it is charged, the companies' representative would make an examination and ascertain that the fire was of a suspicious origin, report the matter to Fire Marshal John P. Prial, and then when the insured was willing to take less than the schedule called for, would be quick to procure a settlement, and take up and cancel the policy of insurance and call it a good settlement.

Others Implicated.

Another man, who posed, as did Stein, as a painter, and whose name is known to Mr. Whitman and Marshal Prial, is also alleged to have been interested in a great many fires the losses in which were adjusted by Grutz. Still a third man, who is now a fugitive and residing in the City of Mexico, is reported to have started many fires at the instance of Grutz. An effort will be made to bring this man back to New York.

The investigation statement given out at the District Attorney's office shows that there exists in this city an 'arson trust'; that a firebug can be bought for a $5 bill and 10 per cent. of the settlement to set fire to furniture, having no regard for human life. These fires are most numerous in the thickly congested tenement houses on the east side, where there are six to eight families living on one floor. It is not intended that the incendiary should do anybody else the favor of starting a fire except to make a fire of the furniture of the man who employs him.

The statement concludes:

"Investigations by the Fire Marshal's office show that a great many of these fires are confined to the rooms of one apartment; that $100 worth of damage to furniture, clothing, and bedding, is swelled into a $500 or a $1,000 claim. The insurance companies do not consider that this claim is large enough to fight through the courts, either to take the matter up with the authorities or to contest the claim in the civil courts. Not infrequently is life lost but the firebug never thinks of others; he touches a match to a clothes closet filled with rags and old clothing saturated with benzine or gasoline; opens one of the windows slightly from the top, slips out of the apartment quietly and quickly, and then crosses over to the other side of the street, lights a cigarette and waits to see the horses of the Fire Department come racing down the street."

Marshal Prial said last night that his estimate of the number of fires started by "Izzy the Painter" would total probably three hundred.

Mrs. John Doyle Wins Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 10.—Frances A. Doyle, who was married to John Doyle in Utica on Nov. 9, 1888, following which they lived at 101 West 104th Street, New York, obtained a divorce decree here to-day on the ground of desertion. No defense was made. Mrs. Doyle testified her husband left their home in November, 1904, and the next she saw of him was on the street several weeks later. He was under the influence of liquor, she said, and she passed on. She never saw him afterward. Doyle is in the hardware business in Oriskany Falls.

FEAR SVERDRUP IS LOST.

Explorer's Party Never Heard from After Leaving Christiania.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 10.—It is feared here that Otto Sverdrup, the arctic explorer, and a party of sixteen persons, who accompanied him on a walrus hunt in Greenland waters, have been lost. Sverdrup and his party left Christiania last March in a motor ship and nothing has been heard from them since.

Mail sent to a station in South Greenland, where the walrus hunters were to have stopped, has been returned here, marked "uncalled for."

Sverdrup has been one of the best-known Norwegian arctic explorers. He was born in Haarstad fifty-nine years ago, and took to the sea at the age of seventeen years. He was Captain of a ship from 1878 to 1888, and in 1889 piloted the Greenland Expedition of Fritjof Nansen. The following year he led another expedition into the arctic.

From 1891 to 1893 he superintended the building of the Fram, the famous little oaken craft in which Nansen made his furthest north, and in which, more recently, Amundsen set out for his successful trip to the south pole. From 1893 to 1896 Sverdrup served as navigator on the Norwegian expedition to the arctic on the Fram.

In 1898 he took part in a second expedition to reach the pole, wintering on the coast of Ellesmere Land and on the north of Jones Sound, and exploring Parry Island, the Sverdrup Archipelago, King Oscar Land, Grant Land, and Axel Heilberg Land. It was not until July 15, 1902, that the Fram became free of ice, and on the 19th of September she sailed into port at Stavanger.

PLAYGOERS KILL DRESS RULE

London Theatre Recognizes Growing Dislike of Evening Dress Tradition.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—"In no part of the theatre is evening dress indispensable" is the text of a notice exhibited outside the box-office of the Savoy Theatre. This is the first theatre in London to make public acknowledgment of the growing dislike of playgoers to obligatory dressing for the best seats.

"Five years ago nobody thought of sitting in the stalls except in full dress," said the manager of a leading West End theatre to-day. "Now it is only at Covent Garden that evening dress is really indispensable. Most persons who pay half a guinea for stalls like to be dressed like the majority of their neighbors, but there are many, especially Americans, who feel that if they pay the best prices they should at least be allowed to wear what they like. In fact the majority of Americans simply won't dress up."

The only comment, which managers now make when persons in ordinary clothes buy stalls, is that the ladies of the party must remove their hats.

Inquiries at the leading theatres show that every one is welcome to all parts of the house provided their behavior is rational, their clothing clean, and their money good.

"The belief that evening dress is indispensable in stalls in the West End is really a tradition built upon Covent Garden's rule," said Sir George Alexander's manager.

TO DETAIN MYLIUS'S EDITOR.

James Coming from Paris to Defend Him, May Be Deported.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Orders have been sent by the Department of Commerce and Labor to Commissioner Williams at New York to detain E. H. James, editor of the Paris Liberator, the publication which printed the alleged libelous statement that King George had married a daughter of Admiral Culme-Seymour before he became King, and had two children by her. James is due in New York from Europe on the Provence tomorrow or Sunday. If James acknowledges the authenticity of the published statements attributed to him before he sailed from France that he, not Edward Mylius, who was imprisoned in England for uttering the libel, was responsible for the charge against King George, he will probably be deported.

Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who has before him the papers in the case of Mylius, under detention at the Ellis Island Immigration Station, has decided to take no action in the Mylius matter until after the arrival of James. The Liberator editor sailed for America with the announced intention of testifying, in order to obtain the admission of Mylius into the United States, that he wrote the article alleged to be libelous for which Mylius was imprisoned.

HORSE SCATTERS MONEY.

Overturns Ticket Booth in a Dash Across Bridge Plaza.

The sizzling of an air brake on an elevated train at Marcy Avenue and Broadway, Williamsburg, soon after daybreak yesterday morning, frightened a horse attached to a delivery wagon of Philip Berkowitz of 293 Third Street, Manhattan. The lives of many people crossing the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza were endangered as the horse dashed madly across, striking two trolley cars on its way, and finally crashed into the ticket office of the B. R. T.

The booth was turned completely around and finally fell on its side in the roadway. George Lambert, inside trying to prevent his money from being scattered, fell with his office and was badly bruised. The coins were scattered around the roadway, where police, conductors, and motormen formed lines to prevent any volunteers from joining in the search.

ELBERT HUBBARD INDICTED.

Writer Is Accused of Circulating Evil Matter Through the Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here to-day on a charge of circulating obscene matter in his magazine, the Philistine. He will be arraigned in court to-morrow morning.

The maximum punishment for the crime with which he is charged is five years in jail and a $5,000 fine.

Adamson's Botanic Balsam will stop it—Don't trifle with a cough; it is dangerous.—Adv.

ALVORD COMPANIES PASS TO RECEIVER

Bonded Indebtedness $3,000,000, Unsecured, for Realty Developments on Long Island.

DEAN ALVORD OUT OF THEM

Belle Terre, Roslyn, Alvord Securities, Suburban Construction, and Alvord Companies Involved.

Latson, Tamblyn & Pickard, attorneys, at 55 John Street, sent out a letter last night announcing that the five realty corporations formerly operated by Dean Alvord had passed into the hands of a receiver. Justice Jaycox, sitting in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, appointed Edward Lyons temporary receiver. Mr. Lyons is a well-known realty expert in Brooklyn. He filed a bond for $50,000 for each of the companies involved, which are the Belle Terre Estates, Incorporated; Roslyn Estates, Incorporated; Dean Alvord Securities Company, Suburban Construction Company, and Dean Alvord Company.

The announcement says:

All of these companies with the exception of the Dean Alvord Company were organized by the issuing of unsecured debenture bonds representing cash investments in each instance, and these bonds bore interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually. The aggregate interest charge thus arising amounted to approximately $200,000 a year and the difficulty in meeting these recurring interest payments in view of the difficulty of marketing residential real estate during the last few years has necessitated this step. A few weeks ago these companies, through a committee of bondholders issued a deposit agreement looking to a readjustment of their several corporate plans, but the progress under these agreements has been so slow that receivership seemed desirable.

According to the lawyers, the Belle Terre Estates, Incorporated, owns 1,000 acres of land at Port Jefferson, L. I., which has been greatly improved and upon which a large number of important dwellings have been erected. Roslyn Estates, Incorporated, has been developing a tract of land near Roslyn, L. I., consisting of approximately 500 acres, also under improvement and development. The Suburban Construction Company was constructing roads and erecting buildings for these developments. The Dean Alvord Securties Company dealt largely in acreage, and is said to be the owner of important tracts of land in Long Island City and elsewhere. The Dean Alvord Company holds substantially half of the capital stock of these corporations and has been engaged in the development and administration of the several properties.

The companies are closely interwoven. The unsecured bonded indebtedness of Belle Terre Estates, Inc., is given as $1,000,000. There is an underlying mortgage upon the property securing an issue of $300,000. The Roslyn Estates, Inc., has outstanding unsecured bonds to the amount of $300,000, with an underlying mortgage of $150,000 securing a bond issue.

The Dean Alvord Securities Company has outstanding unsecured debenture bonds to the amount of $775,000. The Suburban Construction Company has outstanding unsecured debenture bonds to the amount of $495,000. The Dean Alvord Company has outstanding debenture bonds to the amount of $260,000. In addition to these obligations, the companies are indebted for various items of floating indebtedness and bank loans aggregating, Latson, Tamblyn & Pickard, who are counsel for the companies say, not to exceed $100,000.

Dean Alvord, who organized each of the companies mentioned, has not recently been connected with any of them. About four years ago he disposed of his interests and retired. He has since been living abroad most of the time, but at present is said to be in the South here.

Dean Alvord was widely known for his real estate promotions. He was the builder of Prospect Park South, Brooklyn, and purchased from the English company Shinnecock Hills and Garden City from the heirs of A. T. Stewart. He was the owner of Belle Terre, a 1,300-acre estate at Port Jefferson, L. I., and was one of the original incorporators and a Director of the Motor Parkway, Incorporated. Mr. Alvord married Nellie Barnum, a descendant of Alexander Hamilton. He was a descendant of Jonathan Edwards. His country residence is at Nelvade, on the Belle Terre Estates.

EX-CONGRESSMAN'S KIN HELD

James C. Bright Is Charged with Arson in Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.—James C. Bright, who says he is a nephew of a former Congressman from Virginia and the grandson of a former United States Senator, is under arrest here for arson. Though described as a laborer, he asserts that he is really a lawyer, and has practiced in New York and Ohio. He was discharged yesterday by Mrs. Arnold Reece, in whose employ he had been since Monday. It is charged that Bright deliberately caused the fire in revenge. Bright denies the allegation.

Bright is 35, and says he graduated from the University of Virginia and subsequently was admitted to the bar in Columbus, Ohio, where his father, J. J. Bright, is a retired lawyer. He says he acted as private secretary to his uncle, Richard Bright, a former Congressman from Virginia, during the latter's term in Washington.

About ten years ago, Bright says, he went to New York and took up the practice of real estate law, coming to Stamford about a year ago to enter the chicken raising business, which proved a failure.

On Monday, having learned of a vacancy at the Reece place, he went to work there. Arnold Reece is connected with the American Bank Note Company and is wealthy. Mrs. Reece said that Bright was discharged because his work was not satisfactory. In the room occupied by Bright the bed was discovered to be in flames after he had left the place. Mrs. Reece and James Haley, another employe, entered the room with wet clothes over their heads and put the fire out.

400 DIMES TO BUY GIFT.

Members of Miss Gould's Sewing School Have Wedding Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—One of the wedding presents that Miss Helen M. Gould will receive when she marries Finley J. Snepard will be from the members of her sewing schools at Lyndhurst. Miss Winifred Walker has started the fund, and each girl has been asked to contribute 10 cents.

"We know Miss Gould will appreciate the gift not so much for its value as for the spirit in which it will be given," said Miss Walker to-night. "I have treasurers in the three schools, and will know shortly just how much we will have for the present."

There are about 400 girls in Miss Gould's schools.

The Famous Mystery of Aaron Burr's Daughter Still Unsolved After 100 Years

A century ago the whole world was shocked to hear of her sudden disappearance. Pirates confessed that they made her "walk the plank," but no accepted solution of the great mystery was ever given. Read this dramatic story in

To-morrow's Sunday Times

ASSAULT PAYMASTER; ESCAPE WITH $2,500

Contractors' Employe Struck Down in Park Avenue in Mid-Afternoon.

VAINLY SEEKS AID TO PURSUE

Chauffeurs Refuse to Assist—Thieves Run Toward Central Park and Are Lost.

Workmen employed in a new apartment house being erected at Seventy-ninth Street and Park Avenue heard calls for help about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and ran from the building in time to see Neil Henderson, a member of the firm and paymaster for the Klee-Thomson Company, contracting plasterers of 329 East Fortieth Street, staggering along Park Avenue, where some yards ahead of him two men were running.

Several workmen joined in the chase, which led through Seventy-eighth Street toward Central Park. Henderson, crying to the men that he had been assaulted and robbed, kept on also, but he was bleeding from several cuts on the head, and at Seventy-eighth Street and Madison Avenue he fell senseless on the sidewalk. The workmen stopped to care for Henderson, and the men disappeared over the wall into the park. When the workmen thought of them again and ran to the park the robbers had disappeared.

Henderson, when he had been revived at the German Hospital, whither the workmen aided him, said that the payroll of $2,500 had been stolen. He could give a very poor description of his assailants, but said he thought they must have been employed by his concern at some time and so have known of his custom of paying off at 3 o'clock. He was certain that he had not been followed from his office.

The paymaster, who is 53 years old, said he left his office about 2:30 and boarded a northbound Lexington Avenue car. He was the only passenger to board the car for half a dozen blocks, so he was sure his assailants had not followed him from the office. He had the $2,500 in a manilá envelope, and this he put in a cardboard box, which he held under his arm.

He alighted from the car at Seventy-ninth Street and walked in the direction of the new apartment house. He was within ten feet of the entrance when two men sprang at him. They did not speak, and before Mr. Henderson could call out one of the men struck him on the head.

The man used the heavy end of a billiard cue as a weapon, and the blow staggered Mr. Henderson. He clung to the box in which the money was and tried to run into the apartment house. A second blow with the billiard cue knocked him to his knees, and the box flew out of his hand. One of the men grabbed it and darted down Park Avenue toward Seventy-eighth Street. Mr. Henderson, though half stunned, struggled to his feet and had started after the thief when the second man struck him once more on the head. Henderson fell, apparently senseless, and the second man ran also.

But the paymaster was not unconscious and, calling for help, he started after the highwaymen. Near the corner stood a taxicab and Mr. Henderson appealed to the chauffeur to aid him in the chase. The man refused, saying that his cab was engaged and he was waiting for a fare.

The highwaymen were gaining rapidly meantime, and Mr. Henderson ran on to w here another automobile stood at the curb near Seventy-eighth Street. The chauffeur of this car, like the first, said that he could not leave his machine nor take it away from the house in front of which it stood.

It was then that the first of the workman came up and joined the chase, only to abandon it when Mr. Henderson collapsed. Dr. Nisher, at the German Hospital, found that Mr. Henderson had several cuts and bruises on his head, face and neck, and advised him to stay at the hospital until it could be established positively whether his skull had been fractured. Mr. Henderson was anxious to get to his home at 401 West Fiftieth Street, and finally he was driven there.

Last night Mr Henderson's own physician said that his condition was critical, as a blood clot had formed on the brain. Detectives from the East Sixty-eighth Street Station questioned Mr. Henderson, but he could tell them little about his assailants. They had come on him so suddenly he had no chance to observe them, and after he was struck the first time he was partly blinded. The end of the billiard cue was found near where Mr. Henderson had been attacked, and the detectives hoped, they said, that this might lead to the discovery of Mr. Henderson's assailants.

HAULED UP CLIFFS TO LIFE.

Wrecked Men and First Rescuers Saved When Death Seemed Sure.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 10.—Capt. Burke and the eight members of the crew of the fishing schooner Evelyn, it was learned here to-day, were hauled to safety up the steep cliffs at Isle Aubois Cove by the fisher folk in that hamlet yesterday, after the Evelyn was dashed to pieces on the ledges off shore. The wreck of the schooner had left her crew helpless, as their boats had been carried away. Hope of reaching shore safely was slight until a boat manned by three Aubois fishermen put out from shore and reached the Evelyn's side.

Hemmed in by the perpendicular cliffs on the one side and by the pounding seas on the other, the little band seemed without way of escape. But the fight for life had been watched from shore. The fisher folk hurried from the village to the cliffs above the place where the men were stranded, and dropped ropes to the men, hauling the castaways to safety one by one.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY.
Most comforting, entertaining product of the grain is Antediluvian. Luyties Bros., N.Y. —Adv.

ROCKEFELLER YIELDS TO PUJO'S DEMANDS

To Return to Country and Submit to Examination by Committee's Doctors.

EXPECTS TO SAIL TO-DAY

Physicians Will Probably Meet Him at Miami—May Be Excused on Their Findings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASSAU, Jan. 10.—William Rockefeller expects to leave Nassau to-morrow. He will sail on the steamer Miami, which was scheduled to start from here to-day, but has been held at Miami, Fla., the other end of the route.

His son, William G. Rockefeller, at the Hotel Colonial this evening said:

"My father is down here for a much-needed rest, by advice of his physicians. Now his rest will be spoiled. He will go to New York, and, if the committee's physicians think that the condition of his throat will allow him to do so, he will testify. It appears that they want father to talk about something—I don't know what; I don't know anything about it.

"If the boat leaves to-morrow we will go. I don't know that there is anything more that I can tell you."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—William Rockefeller, who has pleaded severe illness as his reason for not responding to the subpoena of the "Money Trust" Committee to appear before it as a witness, will be examined by a physician or physicians designated by the committee on his arrival in this country, in order to determine whether he is physically and mentally capable of undergoing the ordeal of giving testimony. The physician is at Miami, Fla., where Mr. Rockefeller is expected to land to-morrow.

It was apparent from what was said today by members of the committee that arrangements for the physical examination of Mr. Rockefeller on American soil had been made through correspondence with him conducted by cable. The Democratic members, acting on the understanding arrived at with Mr. Rockefeller's representatives, agreed to conduct the medical examination at the port of his landing. The statement was made to-night on behalf of the committee that its Democratic members had decided not to disclose any details of the plan for Mr. Rockefeller's examination. They had taken this precaution, it was explained, in order to prevent any large gathering at the place where the examination would be made.

The mutual agreement of the committee and Mr. Rockefeller, through his representatives, that he should be examined by a medical expert chosen by the committee was the outcome of the committee's refusal to send a physician to Nassau to determine whether Mr. Rockefeller was in condition to appear as a witness. This attitude was virtual notice to Mr. Rockefeller that if he attempted to return to the United States after the committee had concluded its work he would be prosecuted for contempt of the House of Representatives, a criminal offense under the Federal laws.

The committee took the ground that, as Mr. Rockefeller had left America after his counsel had accepted service, he must appear as a witness or submit to medical examination on American territory.

TWICE BOUND BY BURGLARS

New Yorker Enforced Witness of Two Wide-Apart Robberies.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 10.—R. H. McEwan of New York, whose parents have a country estate in Canaan, N. Y., appeared at the home of Clayton Haight, Postmaster and storekeeper in New Lebanon, that State, early to-day and reported that he had been gagged and bound by robbers, who had broken into the Haight store and the railroad station. Mr. Haight found his store ransacked. He had carried all the stamps and money of the Post Office to his home, and the thieves got little of value.

Mr. McEwan was returning from a card party at midnight. As he passed the store two men seized him and pulled him into the shop, where they gagged him and bound him to a counter. When they had gone through the Post Office they made him walk half a mile to the station, into which they broke and tied Mr. McEwan to a bench. He worked his hands loose at 3 o'clock and gave the alarm.

Mr. McEwan said there were five men in the party. No trace of the burglars has been found.

STREET FALLS UNDER AUTO.

Lawyer and His Family Narrowly Escape Injury in West 138th St.

When the road, under the weight of an automobile, gave way last night in West 138th Street, west of Broadway, it was discovered that the street as far as the New York Central Railroad tracks consisted of only two or three feet of earth under the cobblestones. The earth had been washed away and the water and gas pipes were exposed.

The discovery followed the narrow escape of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Noble Emery of 101 West Eighty-fifth Street and their son from injury when their automobile fell with the surface of the street into a deep hole. The car was running down the hill leading from Broadway to the river when the street in front of 619 West 138th Street caved in. Those in the auto, which stayed on its wheels, climbed to the street unhurt.

Mr. Emery, who is a lawyer, says that he intends to sue the city for the damage done to his automobile, and also for the cost of its removal from the hole in which it now rests.

RESCUING POLICEMAN HURT.

Falls Down Fire Escape While Saving Six from Harlem Fire.

While rescuing six persons from smoke-filled apartments in the tenement at 26 East 114th Street, in the cellar of which a fire raged last night, Patrolman Frank May of the East 104th Street Station lost his balance, and fell through the well of the fire escape. He received cuts and bruises, and obtained sick leave after being attended in the station by Dr. Knapp of the Harlem Hospital.

The persons rescued were Jacob Petsky, 55 years old; his wife, Gertrude, 40; Tessie Schriger, 35; her two children, Gertrude and Frank, 5 and 2 years respectively, and Mrs. Hilda Indispretor, 35 years old.

The fire was confined to the basement and first floor of the house. The damage was estimated at $500.

"TOM JONES" BURNED.

British Library Committee Discovers and Destroys Book as Immoral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Doncaster Corporation Free Library Committee has by resolution destroyed a copy of Fielding's novel "Tom Jones."

The book was taken home by a member, who read it for the first time. He reported it as immoral, and at the committee meeting there was a fierce debate. Notwithstanding the opposition of one Alderman, who said the book was more valuable than history as a faithful picture of Fielding's times, a resolution to burn it was carried.

CANAL SEVEN-EIGHTHS DONE.

25,000,000 Yards to be Excavated Before Next July.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Jan. 10.—The official report issued to-day of the work done on the canal to Jan. 1 shows that 24,000,000 to 25,000,000 cubic yards are yet to be excavated. This is one-eighth of the entire excavation. Engineers say that the work will probably be completed by July.

There is a slide at Culebra, however, which is moving rapidly, and will probably deposit 1,000,000 cubic yards in the cut within the next few weeks and cause the loss of several buildings.

CANAL DISPUTE TRIFLING.

So Says Prof. Wilson of Harvard, Lecturing Before University of Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Prof. George G. Wilson of Harvard University, lecturing on the Panama Canal at the University of Paris to-day, said that the difference between England and the United States was comparatively insignificant and could easily be adjusted without prejudice to either country. The protest itself was so mildly worded that it was evident that there was every disposition on the part of Great Britain to settle the matter. He added:

"The Hay-Pauncefote treaty may not meet present conditions, as it was drafted when the canal zone was foreign territory, whereas it is now the property of the United States."

WHITE STAR INSURANCE UP.

Underwriters of Fleet Get Twice the Rate Paid Before Titanic Wreck.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The beginning made to-day in the London market with the insurance of the White Star fleet for the ensuing twelve months was considerably more favorable to the underwriters than before the loss of the Titanic, the very low rate of 15 shillings per cent. then accepted being nearly doubled.

A large interest was retained by the company on each vessel, and only those ships, about fifteen in number, whose value exceeds £200,000 were insured. The total amounts involved in the White Star insurance are very large and the underwriting needs to be widely spread, so that it may be some days yet before the insurance is completed.

DUCHESS SUFFERS LESS.

Physician Notes Improvement in Wife of Canada's Governor General.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.—The Duchess of Connaught, who is suffering from peritonitis, showed some improvement today. The morning bulletin issued by her physician said that she had slept better last night, and that her strength was well maintained.

A bulletin issued to-night said:

"During the day the condition of Her Royal Highness has improved somewhat. Temperature has come down, pulse has improved in quality, and she is suffering less pain and distress from the abdominal symptoms."

OBJECTS TO WOMEN SMOKING

Philadelphia W. C. T. U. Protests to Mrs. Stotesbury and Ritz-Carlton.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—At the monthly meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union to-day, it developed that letters had been sent Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury and the management of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, objecting to smoking by women guests.

These letters, yet unanswered, were sent by Mrs. W. Blake, Corresponding Secretary, on the motion of Mrs. D. Clarence Gibboney, passed at a recent executive meeting. This action was taken when it was heard that women were at liberty to smoke in the hotel, and that women who had attended dinners given by Mrs. Stotesbury in the hotel had smoked there.

FAME GAINED; LOVE LOST.

Husband of Mrs. Agnes G. Kimball Seeks Divorce from Singer.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10. — Charles F. Kimball has brought suit here for separation from his wife, Agnes G. Kimball. Mrs. Kimball is a well-known soloist. At present she is singing at the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City. Mr. Kimball seeks the custody of their daughter.

Kimball married Agnes Grigsby in Princeton, Ind., on June 12, 1901. She was then a girl of 18, and had a remarkable voice. For years, Kimball says, he worked unceasingly to help his wife get a musical education. When they removed to this city he obtained engagements for her, and with the money they both saved she was able to study abroad.

Then, Kimball says, when his years of self-denial were rewarded by the success of his wife, she ceased to care for him. Her temperament and her artistic associations estranged her from him, and on June 15, 1910, she deserted him. Kimball holds a responsible position with the Carnegie Steel Company.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED, 10:30 A. M. from N. Y., ar. Palm Beach 9:15 P. M., Savannah 7:35 A. M., Jacksonville 11:05 A. M., Tampa 6:00 P. M. Three other steel trains for Pinehurst, Camden, Southern Pines, Atlanta, Birmingham, Havana, Panama Canal. Inq. 1184 Broadway. —Adv.

BAKER ADMITS PERIL TO NATION IN BANK CONTROL

Surprises Pujo Committee by Saying Money Concentration Has Gone About Far Enough.

NO HARM WITH GOOD MEN

Very Bad with Bad Men, Yet He Cannot Believe That Bad Men Will Get the Power.

MORGAN A GREAT GENERAL

If Younger He Would Dominate Finance—No Dominant Figure Now, Baker Insists.

VAST CENTRING OF CAPITAL

Financier Tells How Great Banking Firms Divide Big Undertakings and Hold Interests in Nation's Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—George F. Baker, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of New York, who is regarded as the closest personal financial ally of J. Pierpont Morgan, and now the chief power in Wall Street affairs, concluded his testimony before the Pujo Committee to-day with the most important statement yet made to the committee. He admitted with remarkable frankness that there has been a great concentration of credit and money in the hands of a comparatively few dominant leaders of finance.

"I think, Mr. Baker declared, "it has gone far enough. It might not be dangerous, but still it has gone about far enough. In good hands, I do not see that it would do any harm. If it got into bad hands it would be very bad."

Mr. Baker's words surprised not only the investigators and spectators, but the members of his own party. Mr. Untermyer pressed home the point with a series of searching questions. Mr. Baker would not say that the situation now was dangerous, but admitted that with the present concentrated power in the hands of "very ambitious men, perhaps not overscrupulous" there would be peril to the country. He was led to say at one point that bad men might even wreck the country, though he could not conceive of bad men getting or keeping the control.

The witness was asked if Mr. Morgan were not the "great General in this financial army," and replied: "We, his friends, think so." He thought if Mr. Morgan were younger he would be "the most dominant figure in the financial world."

Immediately after concluding his testimony, Mr. Baker went to Union Station and boarded the first train for New York City. The Pujo Committee took an adjournment until next Tuesday.

Control of All by Operations.

Mr. Baker's admission that there was a great concentration of control of money and credits in this country, was the startling climax of an interesting day. He occupied the witness stand all day and went into the relations of the Morgan, Baker, and Stillman financial groups in the banking and industrial world, telling all he could remember concerning the joint participation of these interests in the financing of great railroads and public utility corporations.

When the direct question was asked him Mr. Baker was unable to name any great syndicate operation of $10,000,000 or more in the last five years that had not been financed by the Morgan, Baker, and Stillman interests and their allies. They had financed the Subway, elevated, and traction facilities of New York City and Chicago, the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, the United States Steel Corporation, most of the great railroad underwritings, a great telephone and telegraph company, and steamship lines.

The deposits of the First National Bank now aggregate $110,000,000, according to Mr. Baker's testimony. Mr. Morgan has informed the Pujo Committee that the deposits of J. P. Morgan & Co. aggregate $163,000,000. Mr. Baker said the Chase National Bank had $100,000,000 in deposits. The testimony shows that the Bankers' Trust Company has deposits around $169,000,000 and the Guaranty Trust Company deposits of $180,000,000. These five institutions, therefore, have deposits in the neighborhood of $731,000,000 without including the National City Bank, which has around $150,000,000 in deposits.

In his testimony to-day Mr. Baker went again into the recent transfer of stock by the First Security Company to the Chase National Bank. He said that President Wiggin of the Chase Bank was to hold 10,000 shares, which were recently transferred with the 13,632 shares of Chase stock held by the First Security Company. This gives them virtual control of the Chase Bank, with an aggregate of 23,632 shares out of a total of 50,000 shares.

Admits a Vast Concentration.

It was the testimony that Mr. Baker gave at the end of the afternoon respecting the existence of a concentration of money and credit in the hands of a few men that will stand out in his testimony. The verbatim report of this portion of the examination reads:

"Mr. Baker, I suppose you do not think there is a Money Trust, do you?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I do not believe there is," said Mr. Baker.

Q.—What do you understand by a Money Trust? A.—I give it up, I don't know.

Q.—Then you do not know whether there is one or not, do you? A.—No, I do not. I do not take much interest in that.

Q.—Do you think there is any kind of a trust in anything? A.—Oh, yes; I suppose so.

Q.—Do you concede that there are any trusts in the country at all, of any kind? A.—There is what they call them—all these combinations.

Q.—There are some, are there? A.—They call them that; yes, Sir.

Q.—And whether or not there is a Money Trust, you would not like to say. A.—No.

"Suppose," went on Mr. Untermyer, "we define a Money Trust as an established identity and community of interest between a few leaders of finance, which has been created and is held together through stockholding, interlocking Directorates and other forms of domina-

tion over banks, trust companies, railroads, public service and industrial corporations, and which has resulted in vast and growing concentration and control of money and credit in the hands of a comparatively few men. Taking that definition, is there any doubt of the fact that there has been of late years a vast and growing concentration of credit in the hands of a few men?"

"Well," admitted Mr. Baker, "there is a great amount of money that has come together here, more or less concentrated."

Q.—There have been great mergers of financial institutions, have there not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Take, for instance, the Guaranty and the Bankers' Trust. They represent now how many different banks and trust companies? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Were there not five put into the Guaranty, and two into the Bankers'? A.—I do not remember; very likely.

Q.—And there have been a great number of those consolidations in different parts of the country? A.—Yes.

Saw No Change of Policy.

"And is it not the fact that of late years there has been a change of policy on the part of great bankers in buying into financial institutions?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I do not know it," returned Mr. Baker.

Q.—Take, for instance, Morgan & Co. Do you not know that in the last ten years they have bought into a great many banks and have supported and encouraged the combination and consolidation of a great many with which they have been identified? A.—I did not know that; no, Sir.

Q.—You do not know the extent to which they have done it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have been concerned very much in putting banks together, have you not? A.—Not very much.

Q.—You have put a good many of them together, or have been concerned in doing it, have you not? A.—Not very many, I do not think.

Q.—How many have you been concerned in putting together? A.—The Sixth and the Astor and the Republic and the First. That is all I think of at the moment.

Q.—You have also bought into the Liberty, have you not? A.—That was not a consolidated bank.

Q.—But you have bought into a number of financial institutions? A.—I do not think I bought in that. I think I was one of the original—

Q.—Did you buy into the City Bank? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You know that Messrs. Morgan have, largely, do you not? A.—I know that they are Directors in that bank, and that they must be stockholders. I do not know to what extent.

Q.—You have bought into the Bank of Commerce lately, have you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—That is a sort of concentration that has been going on of late years considerably, has it not, in very large amounts? A.—I doubt it.

Q.—What is the extent to which you have been a party to it, in dollars? Would you be able to say? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You would not? A.—No, Sir; not off hand, certainly.

Gone About Far Enough.

Mr. Untermyer here paused, and then put to Mr. Baker the question that brought out his most significant statement.

"I suppose you would see no harm," he asked, "in having the control of credit as represented by the control of banks and trust companies still further concentrated? Do you think that would be dangerous?"

Mr. Baker pondered the question for a time, and then answered:

"I think it has gone about far enough."

The Baker lawyers sitting nearby sat up in their chairs and looked interested. The members of the committee were plainly startled by this frank admission.

"You think it would be dangerous to go further?" went on Mr. Untermyer, quick to see he had made an important point.

"It might not be dangerous," returned the witness deliberately, "but still it has gone about far enough. In good hands, I do not say that it would do any harm. If it got into bad hands it would be very bad."

"If it got into bad hands it would wreck the country?" demanded Mr. Untermyer.

The spectators craned eagerly to catch the reply, and Mr. Baker leaned back in his chair, his chin resting on his hand, watching the lawyer closely. Finally he said:

"Yes; but I do not believe it could get into bad hands."

"You admit," persisted Untermyer, "that if this concentration to the point to which it has now gone were by any accident to get into bad hands, it would wreck the country?"

"I cannot imagine such a situation," protested Mr. Baker.

"I thought you said so."

"I said it would be bad," explained Mr. Baker, vigorously. "But I do not think it would wreck the country. I do not think bad hands could manage it. They could not retain the deposits nor the securities."

"I am not speaking of incompetent hands," insisted Mr. Untermyer. "We are speaking of this concentration which has come about, and the power that it brings with it, getting into the hands of very ambitious men, perhaps not overscrupulous. You see a peril in that, do you not?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Baker.

"So, that the safety if you think there is any safety in the situation, really lies in the personnel of the men?"

"Very much."

"Do you think," demanded the lawyer, "that is a comfortable situation for a great country to be in?"

"Not entirely," said Mr. Baker very slowly.

At this point Mr. Untermyer closed the examination precipitately.

"That will be all, Mr. Baker," he said, smilingly, and the spectators sat back with a sigh.

Morgan the Great General.

Mr. Untermyer had no difficulty in getting Mr. Baker to testify that he regarded Mr. Morgan as the leader of American finance. Mr. Baker refused to "confess" that Messrs. Morgan, Stillman, and himself were the dominant powers in Wall Street, but said that he and Mr. Stillman were Mr. Morgan's chief lieutenants in the panic of 1907.

"Is Mr. Morgan recognized as the great general in this financial army down in Wall Street?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"That is according to who is talking," replied Mr. Baker. "When we talk about him, as his friends, we think he is."

Q.—Is he not generally so recognized? A.—I think so.

Q.—And you and Mr. Stillman are recognized as his chief Lieutenants? A.—I do not think so; no, Sir.

Q.—Who are his chief Lieutenants? A.—I do not know; the members of his firm, I suppose.

"Try to overcome your modesty," said Mr. Untermyer genially. "You think the members of Mr. Morgan's firm are his chief Lieutenants in this financial army?"

"During the panic," admitted the witness, "I think Mr. Stillman and I were."

"And, waiving all questions of modesty, you are now, are you not? Mr. Morgan and Mr. Stillman and yourself are the three dominant powers down there, are you not?"

"I will not confess to that," said Mr. Baker.

Q.—How far will you go? A.—I will confess it during the panic.

Q.—You will confess that that is what happened during the panic—that Mr. Morgan was the General and you were his Lieutenants? A.—Yes.

Q.—He has not surrendered that post, has he? A.—No, I guess it has expired by limitation.

Q.—Who takes his place? You. A.—No, I do not.

Q.—During the panic is it the fact that Mr. Morgan designated to each of these banks the amount of money they should supply, and that they did it? A.—I think not. I never heard of it.

Q.—Whose word was law at that time? A.—Nobody's. It was generally by solicitation and general assent.

Q.—Who fixed the amount that banks should contribute or loan? A.—I think each one fixed it themselves.

Q.—Is Mr. Morgan the most dominant power in the financial world to-day, far above anything else? A.—He would be if he were younger in years. I do not know his superior.

Q.—You do not know anybody who is recognized as a dominant power except Mr. Morgan? A.—Any more so than he, no.

"There is nobody as much so, except yourself, is there?" asked Mr. Untermyer, pointedly.

"And yourself," exclaimed Mr. Baker, smilingly. "Get us both in."

"How is that, Mr. Baker; seriously?"

"There is no particular dominant power."

Q.—When did there cease to be a dominant power? A.—When activities ceased. During the panic it was so.

"You mean there has not been much since then?"

"There has been big business," said Mr. Baker. "But it goes on in its natural course."

"You mean there has not been any great, big business like the Steel Company and those large flotations?"

"I mean," said Mr. Baker, thoughtfully, "that there have been disturbances and anxieties."

Big Houses Now Get Together.

"What would be likely to happen to a man in business or finance who required credit, on whom the weight of the displeasure of the firm of Morgan & Co. should fall, or in whom that firm might, rightly or wrongly, lose confidence?" asked Mr. Untermyer, slightly shifting ground.

"I do not think it would make any particular difference," returned Mr. Baker, lightly.

"You do not think it would make any difference whatever if they lost confidence in a man who was in large financial transactions?"

"It is according to how the others lost confidence. That would embarrass them, undoubtedly."

"Will you name a single transaction in the last ten years of over $10,000,000 in amount which has been financed without the participation of Messrs. Morgan & Co. or the First National Bank or the City Bank, or Kuhn, Loeb & Co., or Speyer & Co., or Lee, Higginson & Co., or Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, and the First National Bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago? Take the whole range of transactions and point to a single one that has been financed without the co-operation of some one of those institutions."

"I am not sufficiently familiar with it to tell you, but I should judge that White, Weld & Co. and Rollins & Co. had done so," was the reply.

"Do you not know that White, Weld & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. market largely J. P. Morgan & Co.'s bonds?"

"I did not suppose so. I have not been familiar with the business of the Street for a half dozen years."

"Are you able to point to a single transaction in the last five years of $10,000,000 and over that has been financed in the United States without the co-operation of some one of the houses I have named?"

"No, Sir," replied Mr. Baker. "I think, however, there have been."

Q.—But you have spent your life down there among these people. Will you not investigate and let us know? A.—I shall try to find out for you, yes.

Q.—Is it or not the fact that large issues of securities taken nowadays in the financial district are taken for joint account, and that the banking houses I have named are houses that have generally acted together in those joint account transactions? A.—Yes, that is so.

Q.—With whom do you generally act? A.—With Morgan & Co., the City Bank, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Speyer & Co.

Q.—Very seldom with Speyer & Co.? A.—No; more so with Speyer & Co. than with Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Q.—How often have you had joint account transactions with Speyer & Co.? A.—I could not tell you. A number of times. I will supply that information.

Q.—You have acted with Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, have you not? A.—But more with Speyer & Co. than ever with them.

Try to Deal With Their Friends.

Q.—Have you had any relations with Speyer & Co. except in the Rock Island? A.—Oh, I think so.

Q.—Have your joint account transactions also been with Messrs Morgan & Co. and the two Chicago banks, Mr. Morgan's bank and Mr. Mitchell's bank, the First National Bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings? A.—I think sometimes they have both had interests in the thing.

Q.—And they have sometimes tendered you interests, too, have they not, like the Chicago City Railways? A.—They did not; that came from Morgan & Co.

Q.—That was a purely Chicago enterprise, was it not? A.—Yes; I hope so.

Q.—Then did Morgan & Co. and you tender the Chicago banks an interest in it? A.—I do not know just how. It was done when I was ill.

Q.—But among these banking houses that we have named, is there not a strong and continuous community of interest in the purchase and sale of securities? A.—I think there is. We have always tried to deal with our friends, rather than with people we do not know.

Q.—It is a good deal better to deal with your friends and split it up than it is to compete for the securities? A.—Not necessarily.

Q.—Have you ever competed for any securities with Morgan & Co. in the last five years? A.—I do not know as we have competed with them.

Q.—You divided with them, did you not. You give them a part of the issue when you have it? A.—We are very apt to.

Q.—And if they take a security they give you a part of the issue, do they not? A.—Yes.

"That is what is known as the modern system of co-operation and combination, as against the antique system of competition, is it not?" put in Mr. Untermyer sharply.

"I never heard it called in that way before," exclaimed Mr. Baker.

"Is this not co-operation, as against competition; that is, the modern system, as against the archaic system of competition?"

"All right; yes."

Q.—And that has been found to work very well, has it not? A.—I think so.

Q.—For the bankers? A.—Yes, and for others, too.

Control of New York City Lines.

"Are you interested with Morgan & Co. in the issue of Interborough bonds just about being made in connection with the building of the new subway in New York City?"

"I expect to be interested with them in it; yes, Sir."

"That is an issue of how much, $150,000,000, is it not?"

"About that; yes."

Mr. Baker said he could not tell what would be the extent of his participation in that enterprise. "I guess," he said, "it is quite large." He said Morgan & Co. were the bankers conducting the enterprise, being the Interborough bankers.

"Does the Interborough own the surface lines and the elevated lines in New York City?"

"I think they own the elevated. I do not believe they do the surface lines. I do not know whether they have acquired the surface lines under the reorganization."

Mr. Baker said he knew very little about the McAdoo tunnel, but thought it was financed by Harvey Fisk & Sons, that Morgan & Co. were largely interested in the venture. He also was interested in it, not with Messrs. Morgan, but with Fisk & Sons, and while he knew Morgan & Co. had a large interest in it he did not know whether the venture was sent by Morgan & Co. to Fisk & Sons to be financed.

Q.—Is there any part of the transportation facilities in New York in which Messrs. Morgan and yourself are not interested? A.—Why, I think Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have got a big syndicate to run another part of it.

Q.—That is the Brooklyn end, is it not? Kuhn, Loeb & Co. took the Brooklyn end and the Morgans took the other end, did they not? They have not got anything in New York yet, have they? A.—I do not know.

Q.—When you come to Chicago, all the railroads there are under one or two syndicates, are they not? A.—There are a number under one; the Chicago City Railways.

Q.—How about the Philadelphia railways? Do the Drexels control them? A.—I do not know anything about Philadelphia.

Q.—Do you know who are the bankers for it? A.—I do not. I have seen in the papers the name of Mr. Stotesbury of Messrs. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Baker was asked who controlled the Street Railways of Boston, and said he knew nothing of that situation. He was a Director of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York and imagined the National City Bank people were bankers for that company. He was himself taking no active interest in Consolidated Gas, but "guessed" the City Bank was connected pretty actively with this company.

He Never Sought Directorships.

When Mr. Baker took the stand this morning he asked to be permitted to make a "little statement," and then said to Mr. Untermyer: "You presented me before the public yesterday, as such a great Director-man, more than I realized myself, that I would just like to interject here that I never have become a Director or a Voting Trustee from solicitation of my own; it has all come to me, rather—"

"You recognize, Mr. Baker," interjected Mr. Untermyer, "that we have just begun to examine you as to your Directorships. Do you know how many you have?"

"I know I have too many."

Mr. Baker said that he and the other members of the board of the First National Bank were Directors in eighty-eight corporations. He furnished the committee with a list of the net deposits of the First National Bank of New York, year by year, from 1889 to date. The deposits were given by him as $106,811,000 net for Jan. 1, 1912, or about $110,000,000 gross. On Nov. 1, 1912, the bank had 149 accounts with inter-State corporations amounting to $29,653,227.44.

Mr. Untermyer again took up the Baker interests in the Chase National Bank. The witness could not recall when the 28,000 shares of Chase stock were originally turned over by him to the First Security Company, but thought the price was between $200 and $300 a share. The First Security Company recently sold 15,000 of these shares of President Wiggin of the Chase Bank, but when Mr. Baker was asked how much a share the Security Company realized on this sale of stock, he exclaimed:

"You ought not ask me that question. It is not material to what Congress wants in perfecting laws."

Q.—Is there anything secret about the price at which this stock was turned over, and, as you say, scattered around among different people downtown? A.—It may not be to me, but it may to the persons who are handling it.

Q.—Did I not understand you to say that Mr. Wiggin had distributed that stock among his friends? A.—He has, or is doing so.

Q.—And he is doing it at cost, is he not? A.—I do not know. I have no idea what he is charging them. That is entirely a personal matter between purchaser and seller.

Q.—So the remaining Security Company holdings, your holdings and those of your son still constitute a control of the Chase Bank, do they not? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Baker said he still held fifty shares of Chase stock individually. Mr. Wiggin has 10,000 shares, and the First Security Company has 13,682, making 23,682 shares out of 50,000.

Q.—Well, the holdings of Mr. Wiggin and the Security are a virtual control of the bank? A.—Yes.

Q.—Isn't 23,682 shares out of 50,000 a very effective control? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it or not the fact, Mr. Baker, that in these great companies like railroad companies and large industrials, where the ownership of stock is centred, a very small minority is in actual control as a rule? A.—Yes; if it is owned by active, enterprising men who take an interest in the concern.

Q.—Have you ever seen the men in charge turned out of a big railroad property by the stockholders? A.—Not when it is properly managed.

Q.—Is there a single instance in the history of your business career where the stockholders, widely scattered, in a big railroad or industrial corporation ever got together and turned out the management, no matter what it was? A.—I do not recall any.

Q.—The question is who is in the saddle, is it not? A.—Yes, and how satisfactorily to the stockholders they are handling the property.

Tells of Loans on Exchange.

Mr. Baker testified that the Chase Bank stock was now paying 20 per cent. dividends on its increased capital of $5,000,000. It paid an extra dividend of 400 per cent. at the time the capital was increased—a dividend of $4,000,000. Its surplus was now between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. It was correspondent for 3,103 other banks, and had been called "the bank of banks." It was a large lender of money on the Stock Exchange, as was also the First National. The money which the First National loaned at the loan stand on the Exchange depended upon the activity of money, whether the bank had a surplus, or wanted to "call in some money." With the First National the test of a Stock Exchange was "who is the borrower," and whether the securities offered were "standard." There were "some people" who could not get money from the First National for use on the Stock Exchange "even if they had any amount of collateral."

Apropos of Mr. Morgan's statement that he had frequently loaned a man a million only on his character, Mr. Untermyer asked if a man of "very high character should go to the Exchange stand and say he wanted $100,000," whether Mr. Baker thought that man would be apt to get the money.

"He could not get it there," said Mr. Baker. "No, Sir; no loan is made without collateral."

Union of the Coal Roads.

Mr. Baker said he could not give any information on the situation of the coal roads and the coal situation generally. At the time of the sale of the Jersey Central Railway to the Reading he and his friends controlled the Central and he was the largest stockholder. He had been a Director of both roads since that transaction. The First Security Company had several millions of securities in both these roads. There were no independent railroads in the anthracite coal regions, but there were independent coal companies. He did not believe the roads competed for the coal business. Mr. Baker denied that he was concerned in the reorganization of the old Philadelphia & Reading when it went bankrupt in 1896. He sold his securities through Mr. Morgan to Mr. Baer for cash, not stock. He became a Director of the Reading on the death of Mr. Twombly, who represented the New York Central interest in Reading. The Reading Company, Mr. Baker said, owned a little over half of the stock of the Central of New Jersey, a controlling interest.

He did not know whether the Reading owned a majority of the Erie. The Central of New Jersey also owned a large block of stock in the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

When asked whether he would favor amending the law so as to require a railroad that acquires control of another road to offer the minority the same terms as the majority, Mr. Baker said: "I would not burden the railroads or any other corporation with too many laws. I would trust the Directors to manage it."

Mr. Baker was questioned at length concerning the formation of the Temple Iron Company, and identified a syndicate agreement with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, under which the Temple Iron Company, then operated by Mr. Baer, with about $71,000 assets, was bought up and its capital increased. Under this syndicate agreement there was a bond issue of $3,390,000 distributed as follows:

J. P. Morgan	$500,000
H. McK. Twombly	500,000
William Rockefeller	500,000
George F. Baker	500,000
James Stillman	250,000
Drexel & Co.	640,000
Guaranty Trust Company	500,000
Total	$3,390,000

Mr. Baker said he did not recollect that transaction.

Whether the New York, New Haven & Hartford system, of which he is a Director, controlled the New York, Ontario & Western, Mr. Baker could not say, as "there has been a question there about the control," a question whether "it could sell it to the New York Central." Mr. Baker finally admitted that the New Haven controlled the New York, Ontario & Western, and that it was another road from the anthracite fields to tide water at New York. He could not say whether this road was allowed to compete or was run as a differential line.

Mr. Baker said he did not know enough about cumulative voting to indorse it offhand. Mr. Untermyer explained that it was a method for avoiding disfranchising the minority. Mr. Baker then said he thought cumulative voting would be a fair proposition. He say no present objection to such a law for inter-State railroad corporations.

Mr. Baker said the First National Bank had security holdings valued at $43,466,000 on Nov. 28 last. The First National did not own Chicago Street Railway stock, because the Controller would not permit it, but the First National probably owned 750 bonds of that railway. The aggregate deposits of the First National were about $110,000,000 at that time, from which $10,000,000 excharges and $2,000,000 due from banks must be deducted. After taking off 25 per cent allowed for reserve, this left about $74,000,000 available for investment, of which about $43,000,000 was invested in securities, leaving about $30,000,000 available for loaning purposes.

As Trustee Relies on Morgan.

Mr. Baker said that he, J. P. Morgan, and Robert Fleming of London were the voting Trustees of the Chicago Great Western, and that J. P. Morgan & Co. had reorganized that road. The First National had an interest in the bond syndicate in this transaction.

Q.—Why should you be a voting Trustee and vote everybody else's stock? A.—I think Mr. Morgan and Mr. Fleming asked me to do it. I was too good natured to refuse.

Mr. Baker said he had never attended a meeting of the voting Trustees. The voting trust had been in existence since September, 1909, and expires September, 1914. He had named the Directors in conjunction with the other two Trustees, but "nothing special" has been done toward exercising the power vested in Mr. Baker by the stockholders on reorganization.

Q.—On whom do you rely in signing papers where you are constituted a voting Trustee? A.—On Mr. Morgan and Mr. Fleming, very decidedly.

Mr. Baker continued that he was a voting Trustee in the Southern Railway with Mr. Morgan and Mr. Lanier. Practically the same men had been left on the Board of Directors of the Southern. "When a man died another was elected." It was a fact that the Mutual Life, with which Mr. Baker was connected, was a very large stockholder of Southern Railway securities, holding something over $12,000,000. Since 1904 there had been a number of Southern Railway bond issues in which the Baker First National interests had participated. The National City Bank had participated in these issues.

Mr. Baker said he was a voting Trustee for Cramp & Sons Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia, with Mr. Stotesbury of Morgan & Co., and Richard Rushton of Philadelphia. Mr. Baker was "slightly interested" in the Cramps, but forgot the amount.

Mr. Baker was also a Director of the Northern Pacific Railway, he testified, and James J. Hill of that road was an influential Director of the First National Bank.

"The Northern Pacific and Great Northern are supposed to be competitors?" said Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes, Sir; I just left the gentleman that made us competitors."

"You mean you just left Mr. Wickersham?"

"No, Sir; Mr. Knox is the fellow who did that."

Q.—Since he made you competitors has there been any difference in the manner of running that business than there was before? A.—I do not happen to know any two roads where there is more competition than there is between those.

James J. Hill, the witness continued, was largely interested in both these roads, but not with a "controlling voice."

Q.—Since the so-called break-up of the Northern Securities Company, has Mr. Hill been quite as dominant in one as in the other? A.—Oh, no.

Mr. Baker was asked if he remembered when a man named Alvord decamped with about $700,000 of the First National Bank's money about ten years ago. "I am not likely to forget it," he said, smiling. The charging off of that loss had not affected the surplus of the First National for that year, but was charged to a profit and loss account.

"We had," said Mr. Baker, "a large profit in our bond account, sufficient to carry that to the credit of profit loss. For instance, we had $90,000, worth $100,000; there was $10,000 which I might carry up."

"So you revalued your securities and put them at more nearly their proper value, and in that way you made up the $700,000?"

"That's the way that was done."

Mr. Untermyer wanted to know how the increase of First National Bank stock was divided when its capital was raised from $500,000 to $10,000,000. Sixty per cent. of the increase, he said, went to the stockholders, the other 40 per cent. was sold to him at $500 a share. He bought 40,000 shares at that time, in addition to what he already held. Mr. Baker said he only appeared on the books for 20,000 shares, because he bought this 40,000 shares with the object of "placing it generally where it would do the most good." The present quoted price of First National stock was about $1,000 a share.

Q.—At that price Mr. Morgan's personal interest in stock holdings in your bank was about $15,000,000 in money? A.—I do not want to discuss the personal affairs of my friends or myself.

MANY BAKER DIRECTORSHIPS.

He Gives Two Concerns In Which Morgan Firm Is Jointly Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—George F. Baker furnished to the Pujo Money Trust Investigation Committee to-day a list of the corporations in which the officers of the First National Bank of New York City are Directors. At the request of Mr. Untermyer Mr. Baker marked with a red cross these corporations in which the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is also represented by Directors. Mr. Baker's list is given below, with stars to mark the Morgan Directors.

By F. L. Hine.

American Can Co.
American Cotton Oil Co.
American Surety Co.
*Astor Trust Co.
Audit Co. of New York.
*Bankers' Trust Co.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Ry. Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern Ry. Co.
Chase National Bank, New York.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co.
East Jersey Water Co.
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.
*First National Bank, New York.
*First Security Co. of the City of New York.
Home Life Insurance Co. of New York.
Jersey City Water Supply Co.
Keokuk & Des Moines Ry. Co.
*Liberty National Bank.
Nassau Country Club.
Nashawannuck Manufacturing Co.
*National Bank of Commerce, New York.
National Biscuit Co.
National Employment Exchange.
New York Clearing House Association.
Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R. Co.
Phelps, Dodge & Co., Inc.
Review of Reviews Co.
Rock Island Co.
Securities Co.
Tidewater Oil Co.
Union Theological Seminary.
U. S. Rubber Co.
*William Cramp & Sons Ship and Elgine Building Co.
Tobacco Products Corporation.

By C. D. Norton.

American Red Cross.
*Baldwin Locomotive Works.
*Bankers' Trust Company.
Charity Organization Society of New York.
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
*First National Bank.
*First Security Company.
Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.

By C. D. Backus.

First National Bank, Groton, N. Y.
Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N. J.

By F. D. Bartow.

Orange Lawn Tennis Club, South Orange, N. J.

By George F. Baker, Sr.

*Adams Express Company.
*American Telephone and Telegraph Company.
*Astor Trust Company.
Bankers' Safe Deposit Company.
Car Trust Investment Company, Limited.
*Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Chase National Bank.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.
Colorado & Southern Railway Company.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.
East Jersey Water Company.
*Erie Railroad Company.
Farmers Loan and Trust Co.
*First National Bank, New York.
*First Security Co. of the City of N. Y.
*Geneva, Corning & Southern R. R. Co.
*Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
Jersey City Water Supply Company.
*Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
*Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co.
*Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
*Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.
*Michigan Central Railroad Co.
*Mohawk & Malone Railway Co.
Montclair Water Co.
*Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.
*National Bank of Commerce, New York.
*New-England Navigation Co.
New Jersey General Security Co.
*New York & Harlem Railroad.
New York & Long Branch R. R. Co.
*New York & Putnam Railroad Co.
*New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
*New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.
New York Edison Co.
New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
*New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
*New York, Susquehanna & Western R.R. Co.
*Northern Pacific Ry. Co.
Northern Securities Co.
Pennsylvania Coal Co.
*Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.
*Pullman Co.
*Reading Co.
*Rutland Railway Co.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
*United States Steel Corporation.
*West Shore R. R. Co.

By George F. Baker, Jr.

Chase National Bank.
Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co.
*First National Bank.
*First Security Co. of the City of New York.
Jersey City Water Supply Co.
New York & Long Branch Railroad Co.
Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad Co.
*Southern Railway Co.
Tidewater Oil Co.
Tidewater Paper Co.

SULZER ON SPECULATION.

Preparing a Special Message Against Stock Gambling.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—When asked to-day if he would recommend any legislation in relation to Wall Street speculation, Gov. Sulzer said he was preparing a special message on the subject. Valentine Taylor, his counsel, has been making a list of the bills on that subject introduced in recent years, with the principal provisions of each. Among these are the measures introduced by Senator Thomas F. Grady, now dead. The question of speculation in stocks was raised by Senator Grady when Gov. Hughes began his campaign which resulted in the passage of the anti-race track gambling bills. Grady remarked it was unfair to stop one form of gambling and let another continue.

Gov. Hughes appointed a commission to investigate conditions in Wall Street, but no legislation resulted.

It is understood Gov. Sulzer will favor a bill providing for the incorporation of the Stock Exchange and for a tax on its members. Other provisions of the bill that will be introduced will be aimed at the high rate of interest which is charged at times for money lent with stocks as security. They will include a prohibition of all forms of stock gambling, including short sales and "pyramiding."

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Not that you should take it's praise from others but from your own pipe!
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248 Enlisted Men

In the United States Army died from typhoid fever in camp at Jacksonville, Florida, during the Cuban campaign.

In this camp the garbage and waste were *buried*.

Not a single man died from typhoid at the San Antonio camp in 1911.

In this camp the garbage and waste were *burned*.

Take no typhoid chances.

Burn your garbage.

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THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE OF QUALITY
A TRUE Turkish tobacco blend is a thing as delicate as the scent of a rose. The original MILO was the work of a master blender, and his descendants have held true to his art through all the years.
Price in the U. S., 25 cts. At all Dealers.
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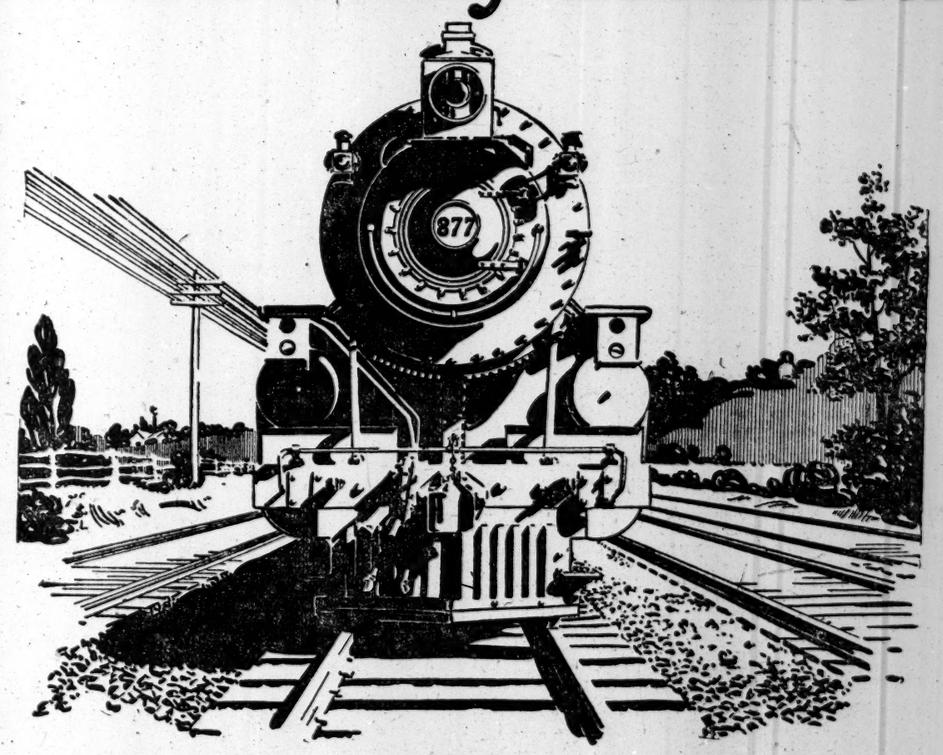

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Have you any idea how long your rubbers ought to wear? Many persons seem to think that rubber is a perishable material that cannot be made durable. Year after year, they are satisfied to put their money into rubbers that do not give reasonable service.

Test a pair of Hub-Mark rubbers. They will give **the exact equivalent in service** for the money they cost you. You may be surprised to find how much wear there is in a really standard first quality rubber.

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Illustrations of various styles of Hub-Mark rubbers are appearing in the street cars. They cost no more than any other first-class rubbers. Hub-Mark rubber footwear is made for all purposes for men, women, boys and girls.

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Boston Rubber Shoe Co
Malden, Mass. Established 1853

BRICK CALLS OUT MOUQUIN'S WAITERS

Diners See Men Walk Out After Missile Comes Flying Through a Window.

HOT BATTLE IN THE STREET

Strikers on Elevated Platform Use Police as Target—I. W. W. Directing Strike, Hotel Men Say.

Men and women who were dining last evening, or hoped to dine, at Mouquin's restaurant, Sixth Avenue near Twenty-eighth Street, were forcibly reminded that there really was a strike of hotel workers, when about 6:30 o'clock a brick came crashing through a front window of the downstairs dining room, narrowly missing one of the diners.

The brick was the signal for the cooks and waiters to quit, and they did, leaving only a few faithful ones behind. At the sound of broken glass men and women jumped to their feet, and a few made a rush for the door. But when the diners saw that no more missiles came flying in they took their seats again and coolly resumed eating where they had left off, the women laughing and treating the whole episode as a joke, greatly amused at being present at a real walkout.

Meanwhile the shrill blast of a police whistle sounded outside, and half a dozen bluscoats came up on the run, charging the mob of strikers and sympathizers with drawn clubs. The strikers kept up a continuous volley of rocks and bricks, but with poor marksmanship, and after a brisk battle of half an hour the police sent them flying in all directions, and captured the alleged ringleader, Elzrade Leucioni of 206 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was said to have thrown the brick that went through the window. He was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of malicious mischief.

But to the surprise of the police the shower of bricks continued after the street had been cleared. Then one policeman, wiser than his brothers, discovered that a small band of strikers had intrenched themselves on the platform of the Twenty-eighth Street elevated station, well supplied with ammunition.

The policeman who made the discovery quickly formed himself into a flying squadron, ran up the elevated steps two at a time, and reached the platform—too late. The strikers had seen him coming and boarded a train, waving a farewell at him as the train pulled out.

But the trouble was not over yet. At 8 o'clock, when the remaining cooks heard of Leucioni's arrest, they threw down their pots and pans and marched into the street, leaving all those diners who had not yet been waited on dinnerless. Not a single cook being left on the premises, most of the diners moved on. The bar, however, was not affected by the strike.

Estimates of the Walkout.

The strikers said that thirty-six cooks and waiters walked out. The management gave the number as only fifteen, and further promised that full service would be restored to-day.

Flushed by their victory in temporarily at least inconveniencing Mouquin's, more than a thousand members of the International Hotel Workers' Union jammed themselves into Bryant Hall for the mass meeting, which was scheduled for 8 o'clock, but which was nearly two hours late in beginning. Most of the principal speakers were organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World. This, the hotel men said later, confirmed the suspicion of the last week that the I. W. W. had captured the Hotel Workers' Union, and would conduct the present strike along the same lines of violence which made the I. W. W. notorious at Lawrence, Mass., and elsewhere. Arthuro Ettor was the featured speaker.

"I don't know what you are asking for, and I don't care," he said. "I am not going to stop and ask whether your cause is just, unjust, or anything else. It's none of my business. What I know is this: you are out on strike for what you think is right, and, right or wrong, whatever I can do, whatever words of cheer I can offer, I will do it. You've got to close up the hotels and keep them closed up—not simply the kitchen door and the pantry door and the dining room door, but close up the front door as well. Make the capitalists who stop there cook their own food and wash their own dishes and make their own beds to lie on."

Other speakers were Carlo Tresca and Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, both of the I. W. W.

GOT A $61,750 VICTIM IN DE LUXE BOOK GAME

Next the Indicted Gang, the Inspectors Say, Tried Him Twice for $50,000 and $100,000.

ACCUSED MEN UNDER ARREST

All That the Loser, H. M. Livingston of Saratoga Springs, Got Was Some Free Government Reports.

More arrests are expected as a result of the Federal Government's investigation of the schemes worked on unsophisticated book collectors by the men who have been engaged in the edition de luxe game. Warrants were issued for the arrest of William Y. C. Humes, James Plunkett, and Edward J. McArdle, all of Chicago; William Beer, Librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans; William P. Sherwood of Syracuse, and Glenn F. Farmer, who is believed to be now in California.

McArdle, a lawyer; Humes, a book salesman, and Plunkett, a publisher, were taken into custody in Chicago within a few hours. Beer was arrested in New Orleans.

The victim, according to the Post Office Inspectors, is Harry M. Livingston of Saratoga Springs, and he is believed to have paid $61,750 for a collection of Government reports, seed catalogues, and such literature as Congressmen are accustomed to distribute free among their constituents in the belief that they were valuable Americana. At the most the books were worth $1,000. Assistant United States District Attorneys James N. Boyle and F. M. Roosa have had the case in charge, and have obtained indictments.

Livingston was induced to enter into the book-selling business, and is believed to have spent $150,000 in the last eighteen months on "rare books." He was a partner of Sherwood in a book-selling business in Syracuse.

Plunkett visited him in May, 1911, at his house in Saratoga, according to the story told by the Government, and informed him that there was a collection of Americana, second only to the Bancroft collection, in the Howard Memorial Library in New Orleans. It was worth, he said, between $200,000 and $300,000, but the Librarian of the institution not being a thoroughly informed man, was ignorant of this, and doubtless could be induced to part with the books at a fraction of their value.

A chance like this, Plunkett suggested, should not be let slip, and, according to the Post Office Inspectors, he referred to the wonderful prices realized at the Hoe sale as an indication of the profit that might be expected. He suggested himself as a partner to Livingston, and the two of them went to New Orleans to look over the books. There they met Beer, Humes, and McArdle, and Livingston was induced to make a five-thousand-dollar deposit, but whenever he suggested seeing the books he was always put off on one excuse or another. The party returned to New York. There Livingston drew $56,750 from the Corn Exchange Bank and received the books the same day.

Then, according to the information of the Post Office Inspectors, he had the volumes insured and catalogued at a cost of $1,000, probably more than the entire collection was worth. It was then time to prepare for the auction sale, but Plunkett got that postponed by the plea of feeling ill. After several postponements Livingston became impatient, and it was then, the Inspectors say, that Glenn Farmer was called in. He met Livingston at the Holland House and told him he had practically closed a bargain with a Mrs. Moore of Greensburg, Penn., to take the entire collection for $150,000. He proposed that Livingston should advance a third of this as the commission and then the sale could be finished the next day. Livingston, however, could not be persuaded to go as far as that.

Then Humes came on again. He induced Livingston to visit him at his office in Chicago, the Inspectors say, and there informed him that he was one of the really big picture dealers of the country, but as he was known only as a collector he had some difficulty in disposing of his paintings. So he suggested a deal. If Livingston would turn over to him the books for which he had paid $61,750, at a valuation of $200,000, and $100,000 cash he would give him in exchange a collection of paintings, which, he said, were worth $300,000. Livingston by this time had grown suspicious and consulted some friends. They played Humes off against Plunkett and made use of the dictograph with the result that the entire scheme was shown up.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—William Beer, Librarian of the Howard Memorial Library, wealthy and prominent socially, was arrested by a Federal Deputy Marshal this afternoon and held on a $1,000 bond before the United States Commissioner.

Beer owned the set of "Americana," consisting of 5,000 volumes, for which Harry H. Livingston is alleged to have paid $61,750. Beer says Livingston did not buy the books from him, but purchased from James Plunkett, who bought from W. Y. C. Humes, on an option for which Beer says Humes paid him $15,000.

Beer says he told Livingston at a dinner in New York what he sold the books for, and that the New Yorker was almost violent in his rage.

"Several of the other men indicted with me I never heard of and had no dealings with," said Beer.

It is understood here that the books, or the options for them, passed through several other hands before finally reaching Livingston.

FRENCH LOAN MILD SUCCESS.

Financiers Figure Bids Are Half What They Would Have Been in 1911

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Credit Foncier issue of 1,000,000 $100 3½ per cent. premium bonds has succeeded slightly better than was indicated last night.

It was officially announced to-day that 897,000 applications had been received for 2,230,000 bonds. Thus the issue is subscribed two and one-quarter times over. The big subscribers will get only 5 per cent. of their offerings.

Although the issue was thus a success, the result is nevertheless proof that the small investors of France are remembering the 4 per cent. interest, offered for the State railway bond issue last year, and are seeking more profitable investments. Two years ago it is certain that a 3½ per cent. issue would have been subscribed five times over.

At the same time a deterrent factor in the present case is the unsettled foreign situation, which bankers here say is unfavorable to big flotations.

MORSE'S YEAR ALMOST UP.

Physician Who Urged Banker's Release Stands by His Diagnosis.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—Charles W. Morse, ice king and banker, pardoned by President Taft from the Federal prison here on Jan. 19, 1911, after serving two years of a fifteen-year sentence, has little more than a week to live, according to the predictions of physicians, made at the time they examined him as he lay in the Fort McPherson Hospital awaiting the action of the Government authorities. The physicians predicted then that Morse would not live a year.

But to-day Morse is at Wiesbaden, Germany, enjoying a partial recovery, after spending his first year of freedom in strenuous endeavor, crossing the Atlantic twice, looking after his interests in Maine, and even opening an office in Wall Street for a month to begin what was termed a campaign of reprisal against his business enemies.

However, Dr. A. L. Fowler, Atlanta physician, the constant attendant of Morse before the latter was freed, sees no reason to-day to alter his prediction that the pardoned banker is a doomed man. Confident that no one with Morse's complication of diseases can hope to live out man's allotted days, Dr. Fowler sticks to his original assertion that the banker is at all times facing death. He points significantly to the fact that while Morse did resume business for a brief period he is again a familiar figure at Bad Nauheim, Wiesbaden, and other European water cures, seeking the health he can never hope to find.

SANG OPERA AT $45 A WEEK.

Court Case of Miss De Rosa Gives New View of Singers' Salaries.

A popular presumption that all operatic singers get fabulously high salaries was disturbed yesterday in trial term, Part I. of the City Court, when Arthur Hammerstein, son of Oscar, testified in regard to the operatic career of Vera De Rosa, who, according to Hammerstein's description, is the possessor of a "perfect throat" and an "absolutely natural voice."

Miss De Rosa had a place in the chorus of the Manhattan Opera House in 1908, receiving the salary of $15 a week for five performances and $3 more for each extra performance. In 1910 Miss De Rosa worked for Trentini, whom she understudied for $20 a week. Last year she received $45 a week, but her salary this year with "The Firefly" company was not disclosed.

The occasion for making Miss De Rosa's career a part of the legal history of New York is a suit brought by Mme. Lena Devine Meyer, a vocal instructor, who is suing Miss De Rosa for $1,750 for five years' vocal instruction. Mme. Meyer says Miss De Rosa agreed to give her 20 per cent. of her salary as soon as she obtained a position on the stage.

CASTRO BACK TO ELLIS ISLAND

Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus Fails—Motion for Bail Next.

Gen. Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, was sent back yesterday to Ellis Island after a visit of six hours to the shores of Manhattan. His application for a writ of habeas corpus failed on entirely technical grounds, and the court did not go at all into the merits of the case. He has hopes, however, that Judge Holt will to-day admit him to bail pending a decision of his case by the immigration authorities and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

District Attorney Wise raised the technical point that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, as by the wording of the petition for the writ the alien applying for admission had not submitted himself to the examination of the immigration authorities.

As Mr. Wise was speaking Gen. Castro arose from his seat and walked to the window looking out over City Hall Park. There one of the immigration officers explained to him what the buildings were, and he seemed far more interested in that than in the proceedings in his case.

George Gordon Battle, his counsel, replied that his client, who had every prima facie appearance of being entitled to admission, had been put through a medical examination and then asked the most extraordinary questions about the French Cable Company and the Electric Light Company in Venezuela, which had nothing to do with his admission.

Judge Holt said that he did not see how he could grant the writ until the Government had continued the investigation of Castro, but he said pointedly that there must be no railroading of him out of the country. The Judge did not dismiss the writ, but reserved decision pending action on the application for bail.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged a Highly Important

SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

the details of which will be announced to-morrow, Sunday, January 12th.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

See the Chalmers, Space 21 Madison Square Garden

A car for people who have been paying $3000 and over; who want power, style, quality--Chalmers "Six" $2400.

Chalmers

Carl H. Page & Co., Broadway at 50th St.
Hartford, Conn., Mulberry St.; Bridgeport, Conn., 243 Fairfield Ave.
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Private Show

Simplex Cars have always been built in small quantities but of the highest quality. It is not the aim of this concern to produce a world beating proposition in point of sales, *but in point of efficiency.* To that extent the best known and wealthiest people in the United States have been attracted and are numbered among our clientele, and it is the object to continue to attract this class of patronage.

Exclusiveness in Simplex body and chassis design is further augmented this coming season by a completeness in equipment which includes *a wonderful electric self-starting and lighting system.*

The *only* exhibition of these cars is now open at the salesrooms—240 West 59th Street (near Columbus Circle)—until 10:30 o'clock each evening, closing on January 18.

(4)

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Special purchase of 1080 pairs of

Men's Sample Gloves 1.25, 1.50 & 2.00 values } **85c**

¶ There is no occasion for a long story in connection with this sale. The very word *samples* should convey to you the peculiar nature of this offering. These gloves have survived their purpose as order-getters for the maker and are now anxious to get into the hand-shaking business on their own account. Of course, we got them at a big reduction. That is obvious.

¶ Now for the assortment. It embraces tan cape gloves and gray Mocha gloves, both unlined or silk lined. Think of it—silk lined at eighty-five cents! Also, tan cape gloves, gray suede gloves and Mocha gloves, fleece lined. Think of this, too—fleece lined at eighty-five cents! Finally, black gauntlet gloves, unlined. And every pair made with that painstaking thoroughness which is the chief attribute of a sample. Big values.

Men's Fleece-lined Gloves
1,200 Pairs at 85c
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¶ And there's nothing like these reefers for value. Just 780 of them. All silk knitted reefers, in accordion and crochet weaves. Plain white, pearl and black, or smart two-tone effects in the accordion weaves only.

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WAGNER COMMISSION CHIDED FOR ITS WORK

H. F. J. Porter Says It Inquired Into Everything and Did Not Solve Fire Danger Problem.

APPOINTED FOR THAT ONLY

Now, He Says, It Wants to Shunt Off the Settlement to an Advisory Board.

Charging that the New York Factory Investigating Commission had investigated almost every other subject except the one for which it was really appointed, namely, the solution of the problem of hazard to life from fire in crowded loft buildings, H. F. J. Porter, industrial engineer, and for the first year of its existence advisory expert on fire prevention to the Factory Investigating Commission, has written a letter to its Chairman, Senator Robert F. Wagner, calling his attention to the laxity of the commission, and to his own findings and recommendations made nearly a year ago, and urging the committee to accomplish something definite before the expiration of its two-year term now closing.

After pointing out from the Committee's own preliminary report, that the Legislature had created the commission shortly after and because of the Triangle Waist Company's fire, in which 145 employes, mostly girls and women, had lost their lives, Mr. Porter writes:

By reference to your report it is seen that besides the duty of solving the problem of "hazard to life because of fire," you have charged yourselves with the following investigations: Danger to life and health because of insanitary conditions; occupational diseases; proper and adequate inspection of factories and manufacturing establishments; manufacturing in tenement houses, and the present statutes and ordinances that deal with the foregoing matters.

Nearly two years have passed since your commission came into existence. Most of its time and efforts and money have been expended in investigations and hearings on the matters referred to above, other than those pertaining to the fire hazard. * * *

You have done practically nothing toward bringing about a change in conditions affecting the fire hazard in manufacturing buildings for which you were specifically appointed. In the meantime, a fire in any of the hundreds of such buildings in the State would have resulted in a repetition of just such a disaster as that in the Ashe Building.

Mr. Potter tells of his understanding that the commission has finally decided to let an advisory board pass upon the problems that the commission was specifically appointed to solve, and for which $10,000 was paid to the commission the first year, and $60,000 the second. He comments:

If you leave the matter to the Advisory Board it will take its members many months to become familiar with the problem, and thus lead to a longer delay. I presented recommendations for the solution of this problem for your adoption nearly a year ago. These recommendations were indorsed by representatives appointed by the various interests in the matter, every one of whom was an expert in his line.

No better Advisory Board could be obtained, and you have had its conclusions in your hands for nearly a year. They have not been questioned to this day, but on the contrary have been verified by other experts from the same interests and by such civic bodies as the Citizens' Union, the City Club, the Merchants' Association, the Committee on Safety, &c.

I therefore urge as the time for the expiration of your term of existence approaches that you solve the problem entrusted to you in a way which will meet with the requirements of the situation. * * *

Mr. Porter's solution of the fire hazard problem is the adoption of the fire wall, namely a wall pierced with metal fire doors bisecting the loft buildings from roof to cellar, and thus providing the "horizontal escape." The fire wall has the indorsement of ex-Fire Chief Edward F. Croker, among others.

SULZER PICKS BOARD TO CUT DEATH RATE

Shocked by the State's Sanitary Conditions—Present Health Commissioner Will Go.

EXPERTS TO SUGGEST LAWS

Governor Considers Mortality from Preventable Diseases High—Many Places Suffering Continuous Epidemics.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Gov. Sulzer is shocked at the condition of health and sanitation in the State. He took the first step to-day in a movement to make this the healthiest State in the Union when he appointed a commission of experts with broad powers to investigate and recommend measures for improvement.

The Governor considers nothing short of criminal negligence the way in which epidemics have been permitted to go unchecked and take an annual toll rivaling the mortality figures of many wars. The present State Commissioner of Health, Dr. Eugene H. Porter of New York, is slated to lose his job. His term expired on Jan. 1. Among other things the commission will have to do is to find a successor to Dr. Porter, who shall be not only a first-class physician, but also an expert in sanitation and bacteriology and a master of administration. The salary of the office is $5,000 a year. Necessary expenses are allowed.

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, general medical officer of the New York City Health Department, was appointed Chairman of the commission. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, was made Secretary, and John A. Kingsbury, general agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was appointed Assistant Secretary. The other members of the commission are Dr. Edward B. Baldwin of Saranac Lake, Ansley Wilcox of Buffalo, Miss Adelaide Nutting of New York, Dr. John C. Otis of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. W. E. Milbank of Albany.

The initiative looking to the appointment of the commission was taken by Henry Morgenthau, the New York financier. The Chairmanship was offered to Mr. Morgenthau, who declined it because of other pressing duties. The subject was discussed at a meeting held in Mr. Morgenthau's home after the election of Gov. Sulzer. The Governor attended that meeting, as did several experts and others interested in health. In a statement dealing with the reasons for appointing the commission and the scope of its work, which was made public in the Executive Chamber when the appointments were announced, Gov. Sulzer said.

Comments On Death Figures.

Among the facts which stand out clearly in the mortality statistics of New York State for the year 1911, (the 1912 figures not being now available,) are the following:

The total number of deaths in 1911 was 145,538. Of these, there were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 14,175; other forms of tuberculosis, 2,539; typhoid fever, 1,310; measles, 977; whooping cough, 816; diphtheria, 1,921; scarlet fever, 1,147; blood disease, 629; intestinal troubles and enteritis in patients under two years of age, 7,239.

All the above are recognized as being partly if not largely preventable. If preventable, why not prevented? Some of the things which such a commission might inquire into would be:

1—The public health law of the State, having in mind chiefly: (a)—What obsolete provisions, if any, stand in the way of effective work by State and local authorities? (b)—What additional provisions are required by the development of sanitary science in order to enable State and local authorities to accomplish the largest possible results in the prevention of sickness and the saving of life?

2—What are the opportunities for the prevention of sickness and mortality which are now availed of only in part, and what additional facilities and force would State and local authorities need in order to improve these opportunities to the fullest extent?

3—Specifically, what further steps should be taken in addition to those already taken by the State and by local authorities in the following matters: (a)—The provision of hospitals for incipient and also far advanced cases of tuberculosis. (b)—The discovery, registration, supervision, and assistance of tuberculosis patients who remain at home. (c)—The reduction of typhoid fever to a point at least as low as that which already exists in some other communities as large as this. (d)—The substantial reduction of the mortality from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough. (e)—The further substantial reduction of infant mortality.

It is expected that the commission will call on experts in all lines of public health work for their opinions on those subjects. The commission is to inform itself as to the existing facilities and resources of the State Health Department.

Gov. Sulzer has learned since he took office that, owing to the pollution of streams and failure to apply the safeguards sanitary science suggests, many places in the State suffer epidemics of typhoid fever from one end of the year to the other. The toll taken by tuberculosis, diphtheria, and scarlet fever also has been heavy. The mortality among children less than two years old is large.

Porter Declines To Talk.

Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Health Commissioner, in his home, 135 West Eighty-seventh Street, last night, declined to discuss the statements of Gov. Sulzer relative to health conditions in the State, as he had heard nothing officially from Albany. It is understood, however, that the attitude of Dr. Porter is that the death rate is lower than it has been before in several years; that the mortality from diseases specified by the Governor is lower than in former years and that the State Department of Health has used its resources to the best advantage in the prevention and stamping out of disease.

Henry Morgenthau, speaking of the new commission, said:

"Social workers, who are interested in the stamping out of disease had statistics collected from private and public institutions in the State, and several weeks ago these statistics were placed before Gov. Sulzer. I believe the commission will be an excellent thing. I believe the State should take a more active part in stamping out disease—tuberculosis especially. Our statistics show health conditions through out the State to be very bad. Health conditions, however, in the city itself are satisfactory."

SULZER TO PASS ON BRANDT.

Has Not Consulted Whitman, He Says, and Needs No New Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—It is thought in the Capitol Gov. Sulzer will take up the Brandt case in a few days. When he does, he will reach a decision on information that is before him, without waiting for additional advice.

The Governor made that plain to-day. He said he had not sought the opinion of District Attorney Whitman of New York, or that of anybody else. Brandt, who is serving a thirty-year sentence in Dannemorra for attacking and robbing his former employer, Mortimer L. Schiff, has made no new application for mercy since Gov. Sulzer took office.

"When I can find time I will decide the Brandt case," said Mr. Sulzer. "I will do it along lines that will insure substantial justice to all, just as I did in the case of Gen. O'Ryan. We have all the information we need regarding the case right in this office."

PROGRESSIVE PAPERS WIN.

In Counties Where Vote Was Greatest They Get State Advertising.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Newspapers which supported the National Progressive Party in counties where the Progressive Party polled a larger vote than the Republican Party must be designated by the Secretary of State to publish the session laws, according to a decision to-day by Attorney General Carmody. The question was raised by the Progressives and Republicans of Queens and Richmond Counties, and was decided in favor of the Progressives.

The Attorney General points out that the purpose of the statute requiring the publication of the session laws in papers representing the two principal parties in a county to be determined by the vote cast at the preceding general election is publicity and not patronage.

GOV. WILSON SPEAKS IN CHICAGO TO-NIGHT

This Will Be His Last Address Outside New Jersey Before Becoming President.

A LAST MINUTE CABINET

No Announcement Until Close to Inauguration—State Appointments His as Governor.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 10.—President-elect Wilson is en route to-night for Chicago, where he will address the Commercial Club to-morrow night. He left here at 5:47 o'clock over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The engagement to deliver an address before the Commercial Club was accepted by Gov. Wilson long before election. The speech probably will be the last he will deliver outside of New Jersey before he becomes President. Returning, he will leave Chicago at 12:40 P. M. Sunday, reaching Trenton on Monday, when he will speak at a luncheon to be given the New Jersey electors, who meet that day.

With the New Jersey Legislature commanding his daily attention, it is expected that the President-elect will have comparatively little time for National affairs. Gov. Wilson said to-day that he had not made a single decision on any National subject, and added that he had not even made a tentative slate either on paper or in his mind as to who would be in the Cabinet. He made it clear that he intended to pick men for their serviceableness rather than in reward for political activities in his behalf.

The President-elect will continue his conferences with Members of Congress, and his views on the policy to pursue at the extra session will be enunciated in the special message which he will send to Congress. He will write it immediately after his inauguration. As to the personnel of his Cabinet, he will wait until close to his inauguration before making any announcements. The names of all the portfolios he intends to announce together, and he indicated also to-day that he might make the announcements and the offers to the men themselves at the same moment. He intimated, too, that he was confident of immediate acceptance of the portfolios.

Gov. Wilson has received an opinion from his Attorney General that he will be entirely within his rights if he, before resigning as Governor, makes appointments, the terms of which appointees shall take effect subsequent to the adjournment of the Legislature. It has been said that the appointments will fall to Senator James F. Fielder of Hudson County, who will become the acting Governor.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—President-elect Wilson's visit to Chicago to-morrow and Sunday will be quiet. He will leave the train at an outlying station, where a committee from the Commercial Club will meet him and escort him to the home of David B. Jones. There he will remain until time for him to attend the dinner given by the club in the evening. At the dinner he will be seated between Gov. Deneen and Governor-elect Dunne.

The President-elect will spend Saturday night at the Jones residence, and on Sunday be the guest of Clyde M. Carr, President of the Commercial Club, at his home. Owing to Mr. Wilson's limited time here he will accept no invitation except that of the club.

Special preparations have been made for his protection. Seven motor cars filled with policemen will guard him whenever he rides about the city. Chief McWeeny will be in personal charge of the squad.

The Times Acknowledges Receipt.

THE TIMES has received from the "M. A. Society" $6.25 for the "100 Neediest Cases."

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$30 and $35 CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, brown, blue and gray, at $20.
$30 FANCY-BACK OVERCOATS at $20.
$30 SILK-LINED GRAY AND OXFORD OVERCOATS at $20.
$30 CHINCHILLA SHAWL-COLLAR ULSTERS at $20.
$30 PLUSH-LINED FUR-TRIMMED OVERCOATS at $20.
$25 to $35 CHESTERFIELD SILK-LINED OVERCOATS at $20.

In Suits:—

$35 IMPORTED ENGLISH MARTIN SERGE SUITS at $20.
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$30 DONEGAL TWEED SUITS at $20.
$30 and $35 GRAY WORSTED SUITS at $20.
$30 SILK-MIXED SUITS at $20.
$30 BLUE CHEVIOT SUITS at $20.
$30 and $35 GRAY UNFINISHED WORSTED SUITS at $20.
$25 to $35 CHEVIOT SUITS, brown, blue and gray, at $20.
$30 BLUE SERGE SUITS at $20.
$30 GRAY AND BLUE PENCIL-STRIPE SUITS at $20.

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Black cloth shell coat, full length, lined with mink, Persian collar. Was $160, Now **$110**

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Motoring coat of Beaver. Was $300, Now $210

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STRINGENCY IN GOLD ENDING, SAYS LONDON

But Movements from London to New York and from New York to Paris Mystify.

FRENCH PEOPLE HOARDING

Bank of France Holds Its Gold Tenaciously—Reichsbank Head Calls for Larger Reserve.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Never were gold movements more keenly watched than at present, and rarely have these movements been more curious.

Gold is going from London to New York, and at the same time it is coming from New York to Paris. The London money market, mystified by these movements, describes them as the result of "special transactions."

It is expected that an issue of French Government Treasury bonds will be made to-morrow. The rate of interest will be 3½ per cent., and the issue may be for any amount from 100,000,000 ($20,000,000) to 300,000,000 francs, ($60,000,000.) The rate is good interest for French Treasury bonds, but in these days, when investors want 5 or even 6 per cent. interest and British colonial governments, like Queensland, are offering 4 per cent., it is unlikely that the French Treasury bonds will be taken abroad. It is, of course, practically certain that the issue, whatever be the amount decided upon, will be immediately taken up in France.

It is suggested that the issue is not required so much to raise money for the French Government as to keep up the French money rates by denuding the market.

New York's shipments of gold are understood here to be in connection with the American advance of £5,000,000 ($25,000,000) on Austro-Hungarian Treasury bills.

While the situation since the turn of the year has been obscured by political clouds, it is at least certain that the money markets have been moving toward normal conditions, and if the present tendencies continue, money will soon be relatively abundant in New York, Berlin, and London, but will remain scarce in Paris and Vienna.

The scarcity of gold for ordinary purposes in France is arousing considerable comment. A Paris dispatch says that gold is practically unobtainable, while silver five-franc pieces are superabundant. The Bank of France at the present moment has in its vaults a stock of gold exceeding £127,000,000, ($635,000,000,) yet at a bank or in a shop, if one changes a 100-franc note, he will get little gold in return.

Even at the Bank of France it is the same. That institution has the right to pay its notes in gold or silver, and five-franc pieces are legal tender for any amount. Financial houses, who draw on the national bank for their supplies, have to be content with £40 ($200) in gold to every £400 ($2,000) in notes and silver. This gold stringency for ordinary purposes of business first became noticeable on the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans, and since then the Bank of France has shown itself very reluctant to part with its gold.

Hoarding among the peasantry and the more ignorant classes of the French population continues to a large extent, but it is noteworthy that among those persons who keep in touch with current affairs there has been an increasing tendency to invest their surplus funds, and for some little time past French buying has extended in even such speculative directions as the mining and oil markets.

REICHSBANK WANTS MORE GOLD

Herr Havenstein Tells of Huge Strain Due to War Scare.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—In the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day the President of the Imperial Bank, Rudolf Havenstein, made an important statement about the insufficiency of the bank's gold reserve and gave extraordinary figures regarding the strain caused by the recent fear of war. The committee's proceedings were private, and Herr Havenstein seems to have made some confidential statements.

According to the published report, he said that the rule, laid down in 1906, forbidding the issue of 20 and 50 mark notes to an amount exceeding £15,000,000, ($75,000,000,) would have to be abolished in view of the requirements of trade and exchange, the increase of population, and other considerations. During 1912 they had had to exceed the limit of £15,000,000 by about £17,500,000, ($67,500,000.)

The gold reserves of Germany increased by about £3,500,000 ($17,500,000) yearly, and part of the increase, he said, must be secured to the Imperial Bank. The bank's stock of gold ought to be brought up to £60,000,000, ($300,000,000,) or, still better, to £75,000,000, ($375,000,000.)

In the interest of national security, he urged the bank must have a strong gold supply in grave political times. During the last eleven years the bank had put into circulation £125,000,000, ($625,000,000,) half of it gold. They must increase the issue of notes in the interest of a gold reserve and also in the interest of a sound bank-rate policy.

Herr Havenstein went on to say that during the last few months many classes of the population had been seized by a panic and behaved as if they were living i remote ages. From September to December the bank had had to put into circulation in coin and notes £25,350,000, ($126,750,000.) The corresponding figures in the previous year were only about £2,750,000, ($13,750,000.)

SLAY 500 MOORS IN BATTLE.

French Column Puts Its Assailants to Flight with Heavy Loss.

MOGADOR, Morocco, Jan. 10.—A French column, commanded by Col. Amedée Gueydon de Dives, fought a severe battle to-day with a large body of Moors, whom they routed with a loss of 500 killed. Twelve French soldiers were killed and sixty wounded.

The Moors attacked the French troops twenty miles east of Mogador, where they were guarding the lines of communication in Southern Morocco.

PROFESSOR CREATES CANCER

Dr. Fibiger of Copenhagen Develops It by Feeding Cockroaches to Rats.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—Prof. Johannes Fibiger, who holds the chair of pathological anatomy in the University of Copenhagen, speaking before a local medical society, stated that he had been able for the first time in history to create cancer in a sound body by other than external irritation. His announcement caused a decided stir.

Dr. Fibiger experimented on cockroaches in whom he developed nematodes. Then he fed rats with the infected cockroaches. In the stomach of the rats cancer swellings were evident soon afterward.

The experiments of Dr. Fibiger, who is a man of high scientific attainments, are still in the first stage. Great secrecy is to be observed as to future developments.

In an interview to-night Dr. Fibiger said:

"My discovery proves the hypothesis made by Mr. Haaland at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Laboratory. Nematodes cannot be transferred from rat to rat. They go through a stage of development in cockroaches, which are infected by eating the dejecta of rats containing the eggs of nematodes. The eggs develop in the cockroaches, and when the cockroaches are eaten by the rats, cancer swellings appear.

"It is as yet a question whether the discovery will be of importance in the treatment of human cancer, and in any case it cannot be used to fight all sorts of cancer. The experiments are continuing, but will take a long time. Therefore there is no immediate hope of relief for cancer patients."

F. R. SHACKLETON ARRAIGNED

Other Charges Besides Misappropriation Coming, Says British Official.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—F. R. Shackleton, formerly of The Dublin Herald, who was arrested in Portuguese West Africa, was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day charged with converting to his own use a check for £1,000 ($5,000) intrusted to him for investment by Miss Josephine Browne of Torquay. Shackleton listened to the formal evidence of arrest with unruffled countenance.

Police Officer Cooper, who traveled 10,000 miles to receive the prisoner, told how he found him in the custody of the Portuguese police at Benguela. When informed what the charge was, Shackleton expressed anxiety to return to London to meet the accusation.

Counsel representing the Treasury informed the court that besides the present charge warrents had been granted against the prisoner in respect to other charges.

Shackleton was remanded until Jan. 21, bail being fixed at £2,000, ($10,000,) which the prisoner's counsel said would be forthcoming to-morrow.

Shackleton, when he arrived at Southampton this morning aboard the Grantully Castle, looked pale and thin. He had been under the care of the ship's doctor, suffering from the effects of an attack of malarial fever and rheumatism.

Although it was known that Shackleton was under arrest, he was allowed to mix freely among the first-class passengers during the voyage. His charming manners made him many friends. He ate his Christmas dinner in the saloon and discussed with other passengers the wireless news concerning the Balkans, but spent most of the time in his cabin reading books on botanical science. It was his knowledge of tropical plants which attracted him to Lobito, where at the time of his arrest he was Superintendent of a palm oil estate and living under his own name.

Concert for American Danes.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—Two thousand Danish-American Christmas guests assembled to-night in the largest hall in the city. Prime Minister Klaus Berntsen made a speech, and Dr. Egan, the American Minister, presided at a concert.

RUMANIA DEMANDS A SLICE OF BULGARIA

Bucharest Government Threatens to Mobilize Army Unless It Gets Territorial Satisfaction.

BALKAN DEADLOCK MENACING

"Adrianople Is Our Alsace-Lorraine," Cries One Delegate—Russia Keeps Her Army Ready to Act.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11.—To the grave complications in the Far Eastern situation caused by the deadlock over the possession of Adrianople and the threat and counter-threat of Turkey and the allies to end the peace negotiations was added a new danger yesterday when, according to positive reports from Sofia and Paris, Rumania virtually delivered an ultimatum to Bulgaria.

Sofia reports that the Bucharest Government has demanded the cession of Silistria and the territory north of a line stretching from there to Kavarna on the Black Sea.

According to the Paris reports, Rumania decided yesterday to mobilize her army if she did not obtain within forty-eight hours satisfaction from Bulgaria in regard to the rectification of her frontier.

Several intermediate courses for solving the problem by neither separating Adrianople entirely from Turkey nor giving it entirely to Bulgaria have been refused by both sides. As an indication of the stand the allies have taken in the premises, one of the Bulgarian delegates said yesterday:

"Adrianople is the Alsace-Lorraine of our war."

The powers are now awaiting the result of the representations to be made to the Constantinople Government by their Ambassadors in the Ottoman capital. Their note will probably be delivered Monday.

Note to Porte Colorless.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10.—The European Ambassadors here have succeeded in drawing up a colorless note, which will probably be presented Monday to the Turkish Government.

The advice is given to Turkey in this document to yield on the question of Adrianople, but no suggestion is made of pressure being brought to bear by the powers to insure the acceptance of this advice.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—Orders are expected from the War Minister, to-morrow or Monday, retaining with the colors all the time-expired soldiers in the army who, under ordinary conditions, should have been dismissed to the reserve two months ago. They will now probably be retained until April.

COMING TO GOULD WEDDING.

Duc de Sagan and Former Anna Gould Will Sail on the Mauretania.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Prince Hélie de Talleyrand Perigord, Duc de Sagan, arrived in London to-day with his wife, formerly Miss Anna Gould, on their way to New York, whither they will sail to-morrow on the Mauretania. Their visit to America is connected with the wedding of Miss Helen Gould.

The Duke is maintaining, for no obvious reason, great secrecy regarding the trip, and they have taken passage under assumed names. Their child goes with them.

The Panther in Cuban Port.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 10.—The repair ship Panther of the United States Atlantic fleet, for which fear had been expressed, is now at Guacanayabo Bay and will arrive here to-morrow.

RESENT DRESS COST DECISION

Paris Women Call Rent Limit Absurd —Men Fear Increased Expense.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The new rule laid down in the courts, whereby a married woman must not spend more annually in dress than for rental of her home, does not meet with general approval.

Mme. Miropolsky, one of the best known women barristers in Paris, does not think the decision can be taken seriously or as applying to all cases.

"Imagine a fashionable woman," she says, "being obliged, when ordering a dress, to give the amount of her rent and meeting with the statement: 'If Madame pays only $480 a year then I can only furnish her with an evening dress at $380 and a costume at $100.'"

Men are equally interested in the decision, but from another point of view. They fear that women will think themselves justified in always spending the maximum sum, allowed by the court. Maitre Lamperière, a prominent barrister, points out that in many cases such an amount would be excessive.

STERN BROTHERS

Announce for To-day, Saturday, on their First Floor, an Important Sale of Men's Black or Gray

Silk Lined Overcoats

at $24.00

Actual Values $40.00, 45.00 and 50.00

These Overcoats are custom tailored and made of fine Vicunas, Meltons, Kerseys and Diagonal Overcoatings in black and Cambridge or Oxford gray, all sizes, 34 to 48 inches, in regular or stout proportions.

West 23d and 22d Streets

To the Clothing Manufacturers of New York

THE United Manufacturers & Merchants Association has in its membership today 75 members, with new applications coming in every moment. It invites the entire trade to join with it.

It has appointed a Permanent Conference Committee and is prepared to work out peaceable solutions of the difficult problems in our industry.

Although it has no connection with the New York Clothing Trades Association, it is not opposed to any organization, either of employers or employes. It wants to preserve the clothing industry of New York. It believes it cannot be preserved by a continuous state of warfare.

Applicants for membership should apply to Henry Wolf, Secretary, Room 212, Broadway Central Hotel.

United Manufacturers & Merchants Association

WOLF ELIAS, Pres. HENRY WOLF, Secy.
PHILIP C. SAMUELS, Attorney.
JULIUS HENRY COHEN, Counsel.

8—Remarkable Articles—8

Lady Decies (Vivien Gould)

Full-page etching by Helleu

Our American Manners

By Chevalier de Fouquieres, the Parisian Beau Brummel

Why Blondes Should Not Live in Cities—Surprising New Discoveries Explained—By Dr. Wm. Lee Howard.

$40,000 A Year for My Clothes—By Mona Delza, the Newest and Best-Dressed French Beauty.

How the Police Collect $16,000,000 a Year for Protecting Criminals ***By JACK ROSE,*** *Lieut. Becker's Graft Collector*

The Mystery of Death—By Maurice Maeterlinck, the Great Belgian Philosopher.

Why Late Marriages in Life Are Happiest—A New Point of View.

The Bull Fighter's Revenge The Story Arnold Bennett Called "THE GREATEST SHORT STORY EVER WRITTEN"

All In To-morrow's Sunday American THE GREAT WANT AD DIRECTORY

GIMBELS

Opportunity Is Ripe For Wise Men to Buy

$35 to $45 Winter Overcoats
$30 to $40 Winter Suits
At $25

The merit of the Clothing may be determined from the fact that all of it was made especially for Gimbel selling.

Which means that we dictated materials, style, tailoring and trimmings to the last detail.

Now our Winter stock of the better grades is being disposed of, with few reservations, at much reduced prices.

In the group at $25 are fine English Storm Coats and fine American Chesterfields; also Suits in a good range of plain and fancy fabrics. All sizes, both in Suits and Overcoats, although naturally not complete in every style.

All Men's Fur and Fur-lined Coats At 20 Per Cent. Reduction

This applies to our whole collection—and it is a good one. Reductions are figured from the original price-tags on the Coats.

Fourth Floor

Winter Favorites—Cape & Mocha In Gimbel Gloves for Men

We know—and are about to get—what is best in Gloves at any given price.

Combined orders for the three Gimbel Stores make us a power in the Glove market, with a direct effect that is showing superiority in the quality of Gimbel Gloves.

Just now men are most interested in the smart Cape Gloves for street wear, and the softer and equally good Mocha Gloves, in their modest grays.

Two grades in each—at $1.50 and $2—that commend themselves to men who buy wisely.

Among them are English hand-sewn Cape Gloves, at $1.50, that are notable for their distinctive style. Main Floor

Fine Winter Shoes That Will Save a Man Money

Over 20 per cent. of the full and usual price, to be exact. They are our regular $5 Gimbel Winter Shoes, in gun-metal, calf and patent coltskin, button and lace, tan Russia calfskin Blucher, and tan oil grain leather lace—lines that we wish to lighten while the Shoes are most wanted for winter wear.

At $3.95 a Pair, from $5

Practically every size and width in each style.

Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Captain Amundsen's Wonderful Book

The South Pole

An Account of the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition in the "Fram," 1910-1912

By ROALD AMUNDSEN

Translated from the Norwegian by A. G. Chater. With 91 Illustrations and 18 Maps and Charts.

In two octavo volumes, 900 pages, handsomely bound in decorated cloth, gilt top. Price, $10.00 net; postage extra.

New York Times:—"The human side of the expedition that placed Norway's flag at the earth's southernmost point is a saga filled with humor and pathos."

"Captain Amundsen's own story of his discovery of the South Pole is in every way worthy of his remarkable achievement. The narrative contains scarcely a dull page from first to last," says The London Times.

Polar literature has been enriched by this account of the adventures of this band of hardy explorers who braved the dangers of the Antarctic, and on December 14, 1911, reached their goal.

Dr. Nansen in an introduction pays high tribute to Captain Amundsen and his achievement.

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2544 B'way, (near 96th St.) 2792 B'way, (near 108th St.)
642 Madison Ave., (near 59th St.) 64 East 34th St., (near 4th Ave.)

Dry Goods

In 1912 The New York Times published 2,830,722 lines of advertisements, a gain of 322,474 lines over 1911, a greater gain than the combined gains of three other New York morning newspapers classed with The Times in quality of circulation, and a greater volume than any one of those newspapers.

The net paid daily city sale of The New York Times exceeds the combined daily city sales of at least four other New York morning newspapers. The New York Times reaches men and women whose buying capacity is unsurpassed by the readers of any other medium.

METAL MEN DON'T WANT TARIFF CUT

Printing Press, Zinc, Screw, and Machine Tool Interests Say It Will Hurt Them.

WARNED BY UNDERWOOD

Democrats Not Seeking a Tariff to Protect Profits, He Tells Committee Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Fear that foreign producers would invade and injure the American market were expressed today in the testimony on the metal schedule of the tariff before the House Committee on Ways and Means. The committee heard arguments from representatives of manufacturers of printing presses and related industries, the zinc industry of the Rocky Mountains and the Joplin fields, the wooden screw manufacturers, of which the American Screw Company controlled 40 or 45 per cent., and the $40,000,000 output of machine tools, and numerous other products, all presenting a virtually solid front against revision of the present tariff rates.

"Keep on the tariff as it stands or it will work a hardship to American industry" was the consensus of the sentiment of witnesses.

"This committee," said Mr. Underwood, "cannot legislate on your fears, and on the conditions that you say you expect. The committee ought to legislate to meet conditions when they arise."

Chairman Underwood told one witness that the Democrats were seeking a tariff for revenue and "not to protect profits," and that there was no disposition to maintain a tariff unless there was some revenue to the Government. He added that the proposal was to make all articles on the dutiable list pay some reasonable duty.

Henry D. Sharpe of Providence, representing the Brown & Sharpe Company, whose machine tool products alone aggregate in value $3,000,000 a year, was subjected to a long examination. He wanted the tariff on machine tools kept as at present, but failing that suggested putting machine tools in a "basket" clause of "all other kinds of machines," which might run about 25 per cent.

"Wouldn't 25 per cent. be just as prohibitive as the present tariff of 30 per cent.?" asked Mr. Underwood.

The witness did not agree to this. Mr. Sharp told Representative Palmer that if it was still further reduced in a basket clause to 10 or 15 per cent. he would "be resigned" and "take my medicine."

William G. Smythe of the American Screw Company pictured the German manufacturer as "rubbing his hands with delight" at the prospect of the removal of the duty on machine tools. The Germans, he said, had special rates on freight, and, he added, England and Germany are sending out the great export trade of the world.

Manufacturers and machinists were aligned in protest against removing printing presses from a 30 per cent. ad valorem tariff to the free list. Hugh V. Reilly of Newark, N. J., representing the International Association of Machinists' Unions in that State, joined with James E. Bennett of New York City, spokesman for twenty-two printing press manufacturers, in representing that a tariff reduction would injure the workingmen. Mr. Reilly went further by volunteering the statement, in which he said he represented the sentiment of machinists all over the country, that he was planning to take up the question of the eight-hour law State by State, and that he could not carry out that plan if printing presses were put on the free list.

George W. Cook of Denver, representing the zinc and lead industry of Colorado, asserted that putting zinc and lead on the free list would result in closing 500 producing mines and concentration mills in twenty-two States.

Edwin Radford of Brooklyn wanted the tariff on gold leaf raised from 35 per cent. ad valorem to 50 per cent., and said any reduction would result in reducing the wages of workmen.

"How many men do you employ?" asked Representative Palmer.

"Two."

"And you would have us levy a greater tax on gold leaf to protect these two men?"

"Not mine alone, but others in the business."

PRICE SOARINGS IN DECADE.

Pork Chops Have Altitude Record of 105 Per Cent., Roast Beef 63.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Soaring prices of foodstuffs are pictured in a new set of figures compiled by the United States Department of Labor from its investigation of the cost of living in thirty-nine American cities.

Between August, 1911, and August, 1912, only two things decreased in price—potatoes and sugar. Meanwhile, everything else advanced.

In Boston sirloin steak had advanced 24 per cent., in Buffalo 19 per cent., in Atlanta 8 per cent., in Chicago 19 per cent., and in Birmingham 15 per cent.

The figures showing the advance in prices during the last ten years are:

Sugar, 6 per cent.; butter, 34; milk, 35; flour, 35; potatoes, 46; eggs, 47; lard, 57; hens, 59; sirloin steak, 62; ham, 63; rib roast, 63; cornmeal, 64; round steak, 86; smoked bacon, 100, and pork chops, 105.

Within the thirty-nine cities the department investigated live one-fifth of the total population of the United States, two-fifths of the urban population, and approximately one-third of all the people engaged in gainful occuations, not including farmers.

HORSEWOMEN IN PARADE.

Mrs. Burleson, Wife of Army Officer In Command of Suffrage Pageant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A cavalcade of horsewomen is to lead the woman's suffrage parade, or pageant, as the suffragists prefer to call it, in Washington on March 3, the day before President Wilson's inauguration. Mrs. R. C. Burleson, wife of Lieut. Burleson, U. S. A., is to be Marshal of the troops. Some of the Washington women prominent in society who have agreed to ride behind Mrs. Burleson are Miss Mary Morgan, a cousin of Gifford Pinchot; Mrs. Churchill Candee, and Miss Julia Goldsborough. Mrs. Charlotte Welkert will be Assistant Marshal.

The Senate to-day adopted a joint resolution appropriating $25,000 to enable the authorities of the District of Columbia to maintain order during the inauguration week.

BLAMES RAILROAD WORKERS.

Loyal Men Shield Guilty, Service Commission Reports.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—That Engineer William H. Schroeder of Elmira was primarily responsible for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad wreck at Corning on July 4 last, in which forty persons were killed and seventy-five were injured, is the conclusion reached by the Public Service Commission as a result of its investigation.

The report of the commission, made public to-day, discusses the use of steel cars and automatic stops as a means of protection against loss of life in railroad wrecks.

"The commission, however," says the report, "considers it to be unwise to devote so much attention to the possible protection which might be afforded by steel cars and by automatic appliances that the main lessons of this collision should be lost sight of; and these are, first, that no permanent safety can be expected in railway operation except through the appreciation by all employes, not only those directly involved in train service, but those who maintain locomotives, tracks, and signals, of the importance of their duties and the need of careful attention to every detail of their work; and, second, by the railway managers of the necessity of strict discipline and removal of men from the service who fail to meet a reasonable standard of performance of duty in matters involving safety."

As to the attitude of railroad employes toward those clearly to blame for railroad accidents, the commission says:

"The shielding by the faithful majority, or by any part of it, of the careless and inefficient minority from the results of its shortcomings is much to be condemned. It arises from a mistaken sense of loyalty to a fellow-workman, and in the end its most disastrous consequences are visited upon the very people whose generosity and good nature are invoked to set it in motion. The reckless engineer is much more likely to kill or maim a fellow employe than he is to harm a passenger.

The commission thinks that two or perhaps three steel cars at the rear of a train might afford much protection.

"A single steel car at the head of the train at Westport," the report says, "would probably have prevented the fire which destroyed the wooden cars."

SPEAR GETS FIVE YEARS.

His Associates in Wireless 'Phone Swindles Also Sent to Prison.

Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court sentenced the three men yesterday, who were found guilty on Thursday, after a two months' trial, of using the mails to defraud in connection with the wireless telephone companies. Cameron Spear was sentenced to five years in prison and to pay a fine of $2,000; Archibald F. Collins to three years in prison and to pay a fine of $200, and Charles L. Vaughn to two years in prison.

In sentencing Spear and Collins the Court told them they were clearly guilty. Turning to Spear the Judge said:

"It was urged on your behalf that it was the business of the Directors of the company to direct. It should have been said 'honest Directors should have been permitted to direct honestly.'"

Collins had pleaded that he had devoted all his time and energy to perfect his patents. Judge Hunt told him there was no doubt that if he had invented a workable apparatus before advertising he would have been acquitted, but that, as it was, he had made false representations as to his work and what he had accomplished.

To Vaughn the Court said that his devotion to Cameron Spear had been considered an extenuating circumstance.

"There can be no doubt," he said, "that you served him well and faithfully, but you were a Director of the company and did not try to direct."

RED CROSS + COUGH DROPS.
Druggists have none "just as good." 5c.—Adv.

GREAT SUCCESS OF FASHIONS CONTEST

The Times's American Designs Contest Closed at Midnight Yesterday.

THE FINAL DAY A BUSY ONE

From Early Morning Entries Poured In by Mail, Hand, Express, and Parcel Post.

THE TIMES contest in American designed hats, afternoon dresses, and evening gowns closed at midnight yesterday with a deluge of entries.

From early morning till midnight every mail brought designs by the score. They poured in by express, by messenger, and by parcel post. All day long a stream of designers invaded THE TIMES office bearing offerings which they feared would be too late if entrusted to other hands than their own.

For several days previous to yesterday designs had arrived in large numbers, and had been duly catalogued and entered. Even then it was known that the contest was sure to be a success, at least from the point of view of lively competition. But the final rush of yesterday was unexpectedly big and fast, and made careful examination impossible. At the closing hour all that was certainly known was that the entries largely exceeded expectations.

To-day a force of clerks will finally arrange the entries, separate them into their respective classes, and turn them over to the Committee of Award. This committee, which consists of Edward Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, Chairman; Mrs. John W. Alexander, wife of the celebrated painter; Miss Annie Russell, the actress; Mrs. Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd, the fashion writer; Miss Abby Underwood, the fashion artist, and Grosvenor G. Glenn, editor of The Illustrated Milliner, will spend most of the coming week upon the delicate task of comparing and judging the entries and determining the prizes.

NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO BUY OUR MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

In January many people have money to invest and for those who cannot afford to risk their capital our Tax Exempt Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates are the best investment obtainable.

The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed absolutely.

Any sum can be invested, no matter how small or how large, and interest at 4½% will commence immediately.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $9,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

VISIT THE MID-DAY CABARET, RESTAURANT, 8TH FLOOR

34 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET.
IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

At this time every year we say to our men patrons:

"Help Yourselves to Any Suit or Any Overcoat" in our entire stock; it's the annual choice-of-the-house sale, At the One Price $16.00 None Higher—None Lower

Overcoats that formerly sold for $20, $25, $30 and $35 $16.00 | Suits that formerly sold for $20, $25 and $30 $16.00

One of the Swagger Coat Styles

This sale includes every high priced suit and overcoat in our present stock—all have been reduced from their former prices to $16.00, for no other reason than that we never carry one season's stock into another. Instead of gradually reducing prices until there's nothing left but "culls," we maintain regular prices until this time, then make one *real* reduction—and away they all go.

Overcoats—In Guard, Belt Back, Shawl Collar, Great Coats. Convertible Collars and Chesterfield Coats.

Materials—Of Chinchillas, Shetlands, Vicunas, Elysians, Meltons and Kerseys.

Suits—An ample assortment of sizes, in that distinctive, clean-cut, custom-made style that can only be produced by the highest class designers and skilled tailormen.

☞ Simpson Crawford Co., Second Floor. On Sale To-day.

Fine Silk Neckwear

Only the highest quality that exclusive haberdashers ask 50c. and 65c., to go at 25c

Comprising wide open end shapes and French shape scarfs in plain colors, cross stripes, bias stripes, college stripes and dots. Every tie is fresh, perfect and up-to-the-minute in style.

85c, $1.00 and $1.25 Silk Neckwear

These grades represent the last word in point of style, fabric and color. Our price for one day only - - - - 50c

Comprising fine imported and domestic silks in the open end and English square shape in the very newest and smartest patterns. There are plain colors, Persian, bias stripes and figured brocaded silks in exquisite effects. ☞ Simpson Crawford Co., Main Floor. On Sale To-day.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., SIXTH AVENUE, 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

To any Citizen of the United States or Canada:

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For book publication of a novel of about 90,000 words which is, in the opinion of the publishers, likely to have a large popular sale.

This amount is offered additional to any royalty or other income which may be earned by the book. Novels must be submitted on or before August 1st, 1913.

What the publisher is looking for at this time is a strong and appealing novel which is out of the ordinary.

The reliability of the publishing house making this offer is guaranteed.

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THIS SALE IS AN ANNUAL EVENT here and is different from the Book Sales held in any other Store we know of on account of the kind of Books that are included.

For this Sale is chiefly made up of Books on serious subjects, many of them the latest word on the matters with which they are concerned. Loeser's has come to be known as the chief market for publishers' surplusage of such Books and at this season we have an opportunity to buy great quantities at fractional prices.

In hundreds of instances these standard works will be sold here today at half price or even less.

We list some of the Books of which we have quantities. Others in even larger variety, of which we have but one or a few copies, are not listed, though the prices are quite as low.

It will be a field day for the reader in the Loeser Store today:

Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry; a reprint of war memoranda by Henry Edwin Tremain, with illustrations and map; 12mo.; New York. Published at $1.50, at.....35c

The American Cotton Industry; a study of Work and Workers, by J. M. Young; 12mo.; Scribner's. Published at $1.25, at.....25c

Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted. Life histories of one hundred and seventy birds of prey, game birds and water fowl, by Neltje Blanchan, with many photographic illustrations in color and in black and white. Doubleday, Page & Co. Subscription edition; Buckram.....$1.50

Two Days of War. A Gettysburg narrative, by Henry Edwin Tremain, with illustrations; 12mo.; New York. Published at $1.50, at..35c

The Inscriptions in St. Peter's Churchyard, Philadelphia, by the Rev. William White Bronson and Charles R. Hildeburn. 12mo.; Camden, 1879; a limited number of copies of this scarce book, at, each $3

Cape Breton, Canada, at the beginning of the twentieth century, with many illustrations, by C. W. Vernon; 8vo.; Toronto. Published at $1.25, at 25c

The Scott Country, by W. S. Crockett, with more than 100 illustrations. A. & C. Black. Published at $2, at.....$1

Logic, Deductive and Inductive, by John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; 12mo.; Scribner's. Published at $1.40; at 75c

Henry Moore, R. A., a Maker of British Art, by Frank Maclean, with 21 illustrations; 12mo.; Scribner's. Published at $1.25, at.....25c

George Morland, a Maker of British Art, by David H. Wilson, with 21 reproductions; 12mo.; Scribner's. Published at $1.25, at.....25c

The Land of the Dons, an account of Spain and the Spaniards, by Leonard Williams, with 44 illustrations; 8vo.; Cassell & Co. Published at $4, at.....50c

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United Manufacturers Propose Immediate Increase in Pay with Arbitration for Other Demands.

RANKS OF EMPLOYERS SPLIT

Clothing Trade Association Asserts United Organization Doesn't Represent Bulk of the Industry.

The United Manufacturers and Merchants Association, which represents the so-called independent manufacturers in the men's and boys' ready-made garment industry, through its counsel Julius Henry Cohen, submitted to the United Garment Workers' Union of America yesterday a proposal which the association hoped would end the strike involving 110,000 persons in its branch of the garment trade.

The plan submitted by Mr. Cohen provided for an immediate increase of 5 per cent. in the wages of all the garment workers in the industry; an additional increase of 5 per cent. on April 1, when contracts for the Fall trade will begin to come in; the submission of all grievances, including the demand for an increase in wages, the abolition of the subcontract system, and better sanitary conditions, to a committee of twelve, representing the union and the manufacturers; and the selection of a Board of Arbitration, which would have full power to settle all matters in controversy if the Conference Committee failed to agree. This Arbitration Committee is to consist of three members, one representing the manufacturers, one the union, and the third the public. It is expected that Louis D. Brandeis, Hamilton Holt, and Morris Hillquit, who now constitute the permanent Board of Arbitration in the cloak industry, will be invited to serve as arbitrators in the garment trade. The Conference Committee is to organize immediately to "thoroughly investigate the conditions of the workers and manufacturers in the garment industry, to suggest changes that will be mutually helpful and to settle all points in dispute."

Manufacturers Willing to Make Concessions.

On behalf of the United Manufacturers and Merchants Association, Julius Henry Cohen issued this statement yesterday:

This association recognized from the outset that there could be no immediate truce, without substantial concessions to the strikers. However much the manufacturers might criticise the timeliness of the strike, the strike was there and had to be met. The problems of the industry are very complex and full of difficulty. The modern method for meeting such situations is careful study and investigation. By appointing a joint conference committee to go into immediate sessions, this method can be applied to the clothing situation. An immediate and permanent peace for those who are willing to abide by the decision of a Board of Arbitration selected by both parties is assured.

This association must not be confused with the New York Clothing Trades Association, which participated in the Chamber of Commerce conferences. The bulk of the popular price men's wear of the country is manufactured in New York City, and the United Association represents 75 per cent. of the product of New York City. The leaders of this association have not occupied the front of the stage, but are convinced that the way to solve a difficult industrial problem is not by smashing it, but rather by studying it. Their membership will be increased, and their doors are wide open. Inside of two weeks they will represent 90 per cent. of the product of New York City.

Mr. Cohen said he was confident that the union would assent to the proposed plan. One of the manufacturers called attention to the fact that President Thomas A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, and Ephriam Kaufmann of the union had consulted with the members of the United Manufacturers and Merchants' Association before the announcement of the settlement plan, and this manufacturer said that the union officials had seemed pleased that the manufacturers had taken the initiative in bringing about a settlement.

"If the union accepts this plan," he said, "it will be a victory for the strikers. We recognize that and congratulate the union on its victory."

President Rickert admitted last night that he had conferred with Mr. Cohen and members of the manufacturers' association, and that he knew of the proposed plan for a settlement.

"Are you pleased with the terms?" he was asked.

"I do not wish to commit myself to that extent," he replied. "The Executive Committee of the union has the plan under advisement, but it has not acted favorably upon it so far."

The objections to the plan, President Rickert said, were that the increase in wages offered was not high enough and the demand for a decrease in working hours had not been definitely provided for.

"But I will say that it is a step in the right direction, and that it will probably lead to further conferences with the United Manufacturers' Association," he asserted.

Union Favors United Association.

Mr. Rickert said that the union recognized this association of manufacturers and that the union would be glad to deal with it. When thoroughly organized, he said, the association would represent 80 per cent. of the city's total annual output of men's and boys' ready-to-wear garments.

Eugene S. Benjamin, President of the New York Clothing Trade Association, did not approve of the United Association's plan. He ridiculed the idea that a settlement could be made through that organization which, he said, he had never heard of before. He asserted that the only way the strike could be settled was through the return to work of the strikers. There would be no further negotiations on the part of the New York Clothing Trade Association with any of the interests involved in the strike, he said.

"The United Association says it represents 65 to 75 per cent. of the city's annual output," Mr. Benjamin asserted "I doubt whether it represents 5 per cent. of it. The total output is something more than $200,000,000 annually, and of this amount the New York Clothing Trade Association and the New York Clothiers' Association controls $150,000,000. In addition, there are retailers who make clothing, and when everything is accounted for, I doubt whether this heretofore unheard-of association does more than $5,000,000 worth of business a year."

"Mr. Cohen, through this new association, wants to settle the strike," Mr. Benjamin continued. "He can make settlements for his clients, but he cannot influence the members of our association.

"I understand that this new association says it controls some 90,000 of the workers on strike. I don't believe there are that many persons on strike. The members of the association are not even manufacturers in the real sense of the word. They cut out their garments and give their work to contractors. In our association we employ 25,000 men, and we don't attempt to count those whom we employ indirectly.

"This move is the expiring gasp of the union. I can assure you that there will be no 10 per cent. increase in wages in our factories, and if the other association intends to grant such an increase its scale of wages will still be below that in our association.

"I thought this strike was directed against conditions. Is it not significant, then, that the only definite concession pertains to an increase in wages, whereas every other grievance, including the demand for shorter hours, is left to arbitration? The proposal is absurd and impossible."

More disorder was reported yesterday in the garment strike, and many persons were arrested. In one fight, in front of 187 Lafayette Street, two pickets were cut with a razor, which, it was said, a strikebreaker used. Timofe Ruchcrchik, a presser, who was arrested in the Bowery on Thursday night on the complaint of Otto Ahrens, a special Deputy Sheriff, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday. Ahrens testified that Ruchcrchik struck him in the face with a club. The prisoner was sentenced to the Workhouse for five days by Magistrate Herbert.

In the Jefferson Market Court Magistrate McQuade fined strikers for disturbing the peace, among them Julia Murray of 426 West Twenty-seventh Street, who had interfered with a policeman in front of 151 West Thirtieth Street.

There was no disorder in the strike of the kimono and wrapper makers and the white goods workers. Miss Gertrude Barnum, an agent of the Ladies' International Garment Workers' Union, said yesterday:

"In the strike which the girls in the white goods industry started three years ago the Italian workers played the part of strikebreakers and defeated the movement. But now the Italians are all in the union, and they will stay on strike until the union's demands for better wages and better working conditions are met."

Frank Kenneth, a clerk of 158 South Third Street, Williamsburg, on his way to work yesterday morning was attacked at Wythe Avenue and North Sixth Street by six men, who, after striking him over the head with a blackjack, kicked him. The police believe the assailants were garment strikers, who mistook Kenneth for a strikebreaker. Kenneth was found laying on the sidewalk by a policeman, who called an ambulance from the Eastern District Hospital. Dr. Faske found Kenneth suffering from concussion of the brain, scalp wounds, and internal injuries and removed him to the hospital.

SURGEON HELD LIABLE.

Jury Awards $11,700 to Woman Whose Broken Leg Was Set Wrongly.

A case of great interest to the medical profession ended yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Davis. It was an action brought by Mrs. Emily F. D'Zuibia against Dr. John Mann to recover damages for unskillfully treating the plaintiff for a fracture of the leg. It appeared from the evidence that on Sept. 30, 1910, as a result of an automobile accident, Mrs. D'Zuibia's husband was killed and she received a fracture of the leg. She was taken to the Nassau Hospital in Mineola, and while there she was under treatment by Dr. Mann as her physician.

At the expiration of nine weeks she was permitted to go home and asserted that Dr. Mann informed her she was perfectly well and would be able to walk in a short time. She tried to stand on her leg and was unable to do so without great pain. Whereupon she was examined by other physicians, who found that the bones overlapped each another. This they discovered by the use of X-rays and they were, therefore, compelled to perform an operation and place the bones in proper position.

Alfred and Charles Steckler and George W. Simpson, who represented Mrs. D'Zuibia, contended that the failure to place the bones in direct opposition and the failure to use the X-rays in order to determine the exact condition of the plaintiff's leg were acts of negligence for which Dr. Mann was liable. The jury gave Mrs. D'Zuibia a verdict for $11,700.

Hatt In Jail, Lacks $50,000 Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Samuel S. Hatt, who was arrested in New York yesterday, accused of a shortage of some $200,000 in trust funds in his charge, and lodged in jail here last night, spent his first day in a hospital ward with fifteen other prisoners. He is held on $50,000 bail, which, it is believed, he will be unable to obtain. Hatt will probably not be arraigned until Monday.

MORGAN NOW BOUND FOR EGYPTIAN FIELDS

Going to the Temple of Deir-el-Bahri, Where the Metropolitan Museum Is Exploring.

CURATOR LYTHGOE GOING, TOO

Both Sailed from Here on the Same Ship—The Expedition Will Clear Ancient Cemeteries Near Thebes.

For several years the Metropolitan Museum of Art has had an expedition in the Egyptian field, and an entire wing of the institution is now devoted to antiquities gathered in the desert region of Egypt and the concessions in the vicinity of Lisht, the land of Amenhotep III. of the eighteenth dynasty. When the Adriatic of the White Star Line sailed early in the week it was generally known that J. Pierpont Morgan was a passenger, bound for the Mediterranean. It was announced that Mr. Morgan was going to Europe, and also hinted that his destination might be Egypt. Mr. Morgan is going to Egypt, it is learned from authoritative sources, and the object of his trip abroad is to visit the field of exploration, particularly in the region of the famous Temple of Deir-el-Bahri.

Curator Albert M. Lythgoe of the Egyptian Department of Art at the Metropolitan Museum, who has spent several years in exploring the ruins of ancient Egypt, is also a passenger on board the Adriatic. He was invited by Mr. Morgan a year ago to visit the land of Amenhotep III. to note the progress of the work of the Egyptian expedition.

Mr. Lythgoe is going to Egypt now to look over the work of the museum's expedition, which includes this year seven trained men, and which will be augmented in the field by about 250 trained native workmen, who have been for years on the work.

It is proposed by the leaders of the expedition to spend several months in clearing the ancient cemeteries near Thebes, which is considered the important point for excavating this Winter. The work of the expedition has been in progress there for months, and has resulted in many important "finds" for the collection of Egyptian antiquities at the museum.

A part of this season the expedition will work near the north portion of the Necropolis, and in the territory once inhabited by Seti I. Many of the cemeteries in this part of Egypt existed during the eighteenth and twenty-first dynasties. Some are on a plain of the desert, which has yielded up numerous specimens of blocks, with carved reliefs.

From a historical point of view the work of the expedition around Thebes has proved most interesting. One of the trophies discovered at the palace of Amenhotep III. was a portion of the ceiling of the ruler's apartments, a souvenir of the eighteenth dynasty, which has been partially restored.

The palace of Amenhotep III. has been the base of incompleted excavations for several years, and has been visited by a number of explorers in this field.

After spending about three months in the Theban region, the museum's expedition will go to the pyramid fields south of Cairo, where the work of excavating and unearthing ancient treasures will be continued well into the hot weather in May.

At the pyramid fields of Lisht many remarkable "finds" have been reported by the expedition. One of the specimens already in the collection of the museum is a temple relief, from the south pyramid at Lisht, of the thirteenth dynasty. From the temple of Amenemhat I., at Lisht, many specimens of early Egyptian objects have been gathered for the Metropolitan Museum.

The pyramid field is located near the verge of the desert, some thirty miles southward from Cairo, and there may be found the site of the early pyramid of Amenemhat I., and also of his son, Senusert I., first and second rulers of the twelfth dynasty.

About six years ago the east side of the northern pyramid, that of Amenemhat I., was cleared, and the remains of the temple were revealed. It was then discovered that the pyramid itself was constructed largely of block stone from earlier structures. Temple reliefs were found buried in the pyramid core.

SHACKLETON BARS POLITICS.

May Explore Cold Regions Again, but Will Avoid Other Public Life.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the English antarctic explorer, who is stopping at the Hotel Plaza, said yesterday there was no truth in the report that he intended conducting an expedition across the entire continent in the antarctic regions and entering politics in England on his return.

"The truth is that I was asked if I intended entering political life in London," said the explorer. "I replied I would sooner start to look for the south pole again than try politics. It is possible that some day I shall try to cross the antarctic continent.

"If it is true that the Germans have got to 79 South it will be important for future expeditions, as they will be able to enter from that side and come out on the side where Scott is now and where I went in."

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INSURANCE AND INCENDIARISM

84 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

Henry R. Towne, Esq., President,
The Merchants' Association of New York,
54-60 Lafayette Street, New York City, N. Y.

January 7, 1913.

Dear Sir:

The sensational exhibit, "Insurance and Arson," recently staged by the Fire Department has created considerable local interest; but in this open letter I may perhaps show that, as must have seemed certain to intelligent merchants and property owners, all is not as represented by the Fire Department.

The property of trifling value on which it is alleged that large insurance was secured comes under the insurance category of "Household Furniture," and it is further alleged that such over-insurance could not have been secured from insurance companies in Europe because insurance policies cannot be obtained there without previous inspection of the property. This is not true, as, indeed, is clearly shown by the replies of the Home Offices of certain foreign fire insurance companies to questions submitted to them by the Fire Prevention Bureau and printed in Appendix "B" of the Fire Commissioner's Report on Incendiarism. It is no more the general practice of insurance companies to inspect household furniture (including wearing apparel) in Europe (with the possible exception of Germany) than in the United States. Manufacturing and mercantile risks are inspected by insurance companies in this City and all over the world, and in New York and elsewhere credit reports are obtained from mercantile agencies and other reliable sources. How insurance inspectors, in the case of large values, are to determine whether or not the property is over-insured at the time the policy is issued is not clear, unless every time insurance is required every insurance company is to demand a stock-taking and examination of the books of account with the attendant annoyance to the insured and disturbance of his business.

In the "Arson Exhibit" and in the Report the public is misled, among other things, into the belief that one Washington S. Howe secured valid insurance to the extent of $49,000 on "Household Furniture" valued at a trifling sum. I have before me the application for insurance of $1,000 on Household Furniture made to the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, by Washington S. Howe, at 69 West 101st Street, (between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue,) New York. The Policy issued and subsequently cancelled by the Company for non-payment of premium is in the "Exhibit"; but it is important to know that the application bears the notation, made at the time, that the applicant was vouched for to the Company's old connection (a well-known, reputable man) who placed the insurance with us; that the insured was a first grade fireman attached to Engine Company 58; that his salary was $1,400 per annum. It is assumed that he must have had a good record to have reached the first grade. These facts and the location of his residence make $1,000 insurance, as a maximum, on Household Furniture, for such a man not unreasonable; and it is difficult to see how the transaction can be condemned as a direct incentive to arson. The policy contains a condition, inserted by the Legislature of this State as a preventive against over-insurance and fraud, that it shall be void if the insured has or shall hereafter make or procure any other contract of insurance, whether valid or not, on property covered in whole or in part by this policy. This condition was not waived. Consequently, when the next policy was secured by or for Mr. Howe, the first-named policy was rendered void. The same may be true of $48,000, or more, of the $49,000 insurance. Of this I cannot speak definitely without examination of all the policies. The allegations as to the total amount of insurance secured on Mr. Howe's property apparently contain the element of truth in evidence if a man whose total wealth was represented by a $1,000 bill were to pass it in and out of his pocket forty-nine times and then assert that he was worth $49,000.

The premium on this $1,000 policy was $2. It would have cost in this case about $1, or 50% of the premium, to make an inspection of the premises, and it would seem that the Company was justified in relying upon the information in its possession and upon the condition (among others) in the standard form of policy approved by the Legislature that the "Company shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value of the property at the time any loss or damage occurs." In the event of loss under the $1,000 policy referred to the Company would have required Mr. Howe to itemize the property claimed for and, if deemed necessary, to state under oath where and when it was bought and the prices paid. Such a statement would have been susceptible of verification, if true.

If the small householder is willing to pay from 50% to 200% more premium in order that his household furniture may be inspected before it can be insured, the plan is possible; but let it not be imagined for a moment that such inspection will prevent arson. It is well known that men and women contemplating arson have hired or borrowed furniture and clothing for exhibition to the insurance inspector only to remove it after the policy is issued and before the fire. In fact, in one of the most notorious trials held in this city in recent years, the insurance companies' agent had carefully examined and appraised the contents of a dwelling which it was shown were removed, in large part, before the fire; and it was further shown that certain "antique" furniture so cleverly executed as to deceive the agent, as it would probably have deceived anyone but, perhaps, an expert in antiques, were modern productions not worth a tithe of the value for which they were insured. Previous inspection did not prevent this incendiary fire; nor is it reasonable to suppose that the Company, with a prospective premium of $25.00 for a three year policy, was warranted in paying an expert in antiques a fee of $25 or $50 to pass upon what it had every reason to believe were genuine antiques.

It will not be denied that, excepting in the numerous cases of fires set for revenge or panic-pilferage, the collection of insurance is the incentive for a large proportion of fires; but this is because there is such a thing as insurance, not necessarily because of over-insurance. Indeed it is well known that most large high-class merchants and manufacturers in this city, elsewhere in the United States and in foreign countries are at times more or less heavily over-insured. The most honorable firms carry insurance adequate to cover a full stock of goods and do not reduce their insurance simultaneously with a reduction in values through sales, even if they do not make a practice of carrying all the over-insurance pending the replenishing of their stocks.

Insurance is often the incentive to fraud just as the credit system of New York's bankers, wholesale and retail merchants is the incentive to fraud. When all insurance and all credit cease certain kinds of fraud will cease. The Report on Incendiarism states that "Arson for insurance money can be stopped tomorrow by cutting off the source whence insurance money comes—namely, insurance policies." This will not be denied, but perhaps the business men of the country are not quite ready to do without any insurance, and some other method of minimizing arson must be sought. It is very true that there are many—far too many—cases of incendiarism in this city every year; but the insurance companies and the Fire Prevention Bureau cannot entirely prevent incendiarism any more than all the policemen in the world could prevent theft in New York. The crime of arson is prevalent all over the world; and the statement in the Report that "it does not exist in Europe" is not true.

In the Report it is stated that incendiarism destroys $4,000,000 worth of property in New York each year, and further on the Report states "We have estimated the percentage of fires due to incendiarism as one-fourth." Anything like this percentage would be bad enough as showing deplorable wickedness; but the Report, the accompanying diagrams and the specified cases of arson indicate that most of such fires affect property of small value on which comparatively small amounts of insurance are carried. In other words, the Report indicates that most incendiary fires are in tenements or other places of residence, and this is, no doubt, correct; but it must be remembered that there are in the city about six buildings occupied, wholly or in part, as dwellings, apartment houses and tenements, for every one occupied for other purposes, so a preponderance of fires in the former classes of risk might be expected.

In the last ten years this Company has found that its loss payments on policies of $1,000 and under covering on "Household Furniture" (including wearing apparel) in New York have averaged $75 per claim, so that over-insurance does not seem to have been an important factor. According to the Fire Department's report for the year 1911 there were 13,868 fires in the city in that year. If 25% of them, or 3,467 fires, were of the $75 variety and all incendiary, the aggregate loss would be $260,025. I do not contend that this was the limit of the incendiary loss in 1911, but I do think the figures tend to show that the Fire Department's estimate of $4,000,000 is greatly exaggerated and that, probably, the loss by incendiary fires in New York is nearer $1,000,000 or $1,500,000 per annum. By way of comparison it may be mentioned that one mercantile fire alone (that spreading from No. 623 to Nos. 627 and 629 Broadway, on May 4th, 1912) caused an actual insurance loss of $636,320. I never heard it suggested that this fire was of incendiary origin.

Quoting again from the Fire Department's Report for 1911:

In the Borough of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond the fires numbered	10,069
If 25% of these were incendiary, the number would be	2,517
The number of persons arrested by the Division of Fire Marshal, (Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond) convicted and sentenced for arson was	

The Report on Incendiarism refers to "the strenuous activities of our Fire Marshals," and this showing indicates not only the difficulty of securing conviction and sentence for arson but also that the estimate of 25% for incendiary fires is too high.

His Honor, the Mayor, is credited with regrettable remarks as to the alleged desire of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters to interfere unwarrantably in civic affairs. As a matter of fact, the civic activities (if they may be so called) of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters have lain in such directions as their hearty co-operation with the City authorities, with the Merchants' Association of New York, with the Chamber of Commerce and with important trade and technical bodies in past efforts to secure adequate water supply and other fire-fighting facilities for New York; a building code adequate to the City's needs, and a fire alarm system to replace the decrepit and dangerous system furnishing Manhattan and The Bronx with a service now unreliable and threatened daily with complete breakdown.

The Fire Commissioner's enthusiasm for a fully-manned Fire Prevention Bureau with almost unlimited powers is well known; but if the plan has merit (and up to a point it has had the endorsement of the Merchants' Association) it does not need sensational misrepresentation of reputable fire insurance companies to secure the large financial appropriation he seeks. The fire insurance companies have been leaders in initiating and putting into effect practical measures for the reduction of the fire waste, have always been ready to co-operate with others in doing so, and have spent a great deal of time and money to that end. Their attitude towards any reasonable efforts to suppress incendiarism and dishonest public adjusters in New York will, I am sure, be one of equally ready co-operation; but the City's confidence in the recommendations of the Fire Department will not be strengthened by misleading "Exhibits" and by statements in the Report on Incendiarism which conceal important facts and misrepresent so many others as to cast doubt upon its good faith.

Yours very truly,
C. F. SHALLCROSS,
Manager, Royal Insurance Company, Limited.

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BUCKNER UNEARTHS A GUILELESS CAPTAIN

Bourke Knows What a Bar Is, but He Never Heard of Beer Cocks, He Tells Curran Committee.

NEVER DID LIKE CURTAINS

Therefore, They Might Arouse His Suspicions if He Saw Them Hung Across a Saloon on Sunday.

In an effort to discover what system the police followed in enforcing the excise law, Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the Curran committee, questioned Capt. Edward J. Bourke of the Oak Street Station for more than an hour yesterday. The Captain's precinct includes that part of the city known as "Cherry Hill," where many of the most powerful politicians in Tammany Hall were reared. It also contains that part of Park Row where saloons that serve cheap beer and whisky thrive. Capt. Bourke said he had been in command of the precinct since last February. He had been a policeman for eighteen years he asserted.

Mr. Buckner had heard that saloon keeper in the precinct, as a concession to the Sunday law, hung a curtain a few feet from the front end of their bars, or put a partition across the assembly space in front of the bars from bar to wall. Behind these barriers, he was informed, the traffic in liquor went on. Mr. Buckner asked Capt. Bourke if these stories were true, and the Captain asked Mr. Buckner just what he meant.

The Captain is a small man, with a love for argument. He had difficulty in understanding some of the questions relating to traffic in liquors over a bar.

"You know what a bar is, don't you?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"Well, yes, I guess I know," replied the Captain.

"What is it?"

"A bar is made of wood," explained the Captain, weighing his words. "It is made in the form of a counter, so customers can lean against it."

"You generally find beer cocks in the centre of a bar, don't you?"

"I don't know what those are," said the Captain, with a smile.

The politicians who thronged the aisles near the committee laughed loudly. Mr. Buckner was annoyed. He said, sharply:

"We are to have a little more comedy to-day from public officials I see."

Capt. Bourke admitted that he had seen beer drawn from brass faucets. Then Mr. Buckner asked him if he would consider that he had seen the entire room, as the Sunday law provides, if he looked into a saloon and failed to see any brass faucets. The Captain juggled with the question for a time and then replied:

"I think if I looked in and saw a clear room that would be as far as my duty compelled me to go."

Mr. Buckner tried hard to make the Captain understand what he wanted to find out. He explained that if a saloonkeeper did business behind a twenty-foot bar six days in the week, and that it had all the necessary appurtenances of a bar, but shrank to ten feet on a Sunday, with none of the appurtenances in sight, the circumstances should be sufficient to arouse the suspicions of a vigilant policeman who was only concerned with doing his duty.

"It's like this," said the Captain, leaning forward in his seat with an appearance of great interest. "If I look in a barroom and see a clear room that is enough for me." Then he added, with the air of one anxious to tell only the exact truth, "Of course, I never measured any of the bars."

"But do you stand for a smaller room on Sunday than on any other day?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"I see the room is clear," replied the Captain, "and that constitutes my duty."

"Don't you consider it your duty to look behind a barrier that is only in sight on Sundays?"

"I do not," replied the Captain.

The Captain wanted the committee to understand that he had nothing to do with the length of the bars. He never made a bar in his life, and he very rarely went into a saloon unless there was a fight there. At this point the Captain admitted that if he saw a curtain strung across a bar he might consider it suspicious, because he never did like curtains. This explanation amused the crowd of politicians, and they laughed heartily. Alderman Dowling, one of the Democratic members, increased the disorder by asking questions intended to be of service to the witness. The Alderman wanted to know if a difference of opinion didn't exist between the Mayor and the Police Commissioner as to the way the excise law should be inforced. No orders had been issued by the Mayor concerning the matter so far as he knew, the witness said.

"The rules are more sensible now than they ever were before," testified the Captain. "It used to break a man's heart when he had to arrest a few saloon keepers every Sunday just to make a show. If drinking was entirely stopped, this city would be a Bedlam just the same as when they stopped serving beer to men in the navy. A man has a right to have his beer if he wants it."

He was asked if he thought it would be a good thing to permit the sale of beer seven days a week, and he replied:

"I think it would be, under proper regulations."

Then the examination shifted to the police method of suppressing disorderly resorts and gambling houses. The Captain said that he understood the uniformed force had nothing to do with keeping these places under. The new order, that came in with Commissioner Waldo, put all of this work in the hands of the plain clothes men, who were in the control of the Inspectors. Asked if he would arrest men who were shooting craps on a street corner, the Captain replied:

"Yes, or if a man ran out of an alley and grabbed me by the neck and dragged me into a house and showed me that gambling was going on I would stop it."

Asked what he did with written complaints that came to him the Captain replied that he exercised his judgment. If they seemed to warrant investigation they were investigated. Once he got a letter accusing him of taking graft from the pushcart peddlers, he said, but he did not consider this coherent and tore it up. He explained that the charge grew out of the fact that a line of peddlers was in Park Row by permission of the Aldermen. Alderman Dowling again interrupted to say that it was absurd to suppose that a man who wanted to make a genuine compiaint against a Captain would send it to the Captain. He was sure such a communication would be sent to Headquarters, he asserted.

The first witness of the day was Capt. Edward J. Toole, who was in charge of the Oak Street Station before Capt. Bourke took charge of it. Capt. Toole was asked whether he put the addresses of all suspicious places on Form 29 for the information of the Commissioner. He followed his own views of what ought to go in the report, he said. Mr. Buckner showed that two disorderly resorts in the Fifth Precinct had been raided, but did not appear in the report. Alderman Dowling asked:

"What are you trying to find out? Do you want to know if the Captain was taking money for protection? We all know there are disorderly resorts in that precinct. Do you think we ought to sit here for a month to argue over those reports? I don't think it's good stuff."

The hearing will be resumed on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

FIGHTING WILLIAM ST. SUBWAY

Lawyers for Property In Court to Argue Against Proposed Route.

The opposition of the property owners along William Street to the construction of a Subway under it was carried yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The commission appointed to consider the necessity and practicability of constructing the Subway, which consisted of ex-Justice David Leventritt, Austen G. Fox, and R. C. Morris, reported favorably.

John A. Garver, representing the National City Bank; Frederick B. Campbell, representing the large insurance companies whose buildings may be affected, and John Larkin, representing the Potter and other estates, opposed the confirmation of the report. George S. Coleman appeared for the Public Service Commission and declared that William Street was the only practicable route and was quite feasible. The court allowed time for attorneys to file briefs before rendering its decision.

RELIEF FOR KIEFF MERCHANTS

Jewish Business Men Get Respite from Order Forbidding Trade.

KIEFF, Jan. 10.—A year's grace has been granted by the authorities to 200 business men of the Jewish faith, who were affected by a recent Government circular forbidding Jews of certain categories to trade in Kieff after Jan. 14.

Manufacturers in Moscow and Lodz made representations to the Minister of Finance, stating that the closing of the enterprises, conducted by these business men, would cause heavy losses. The Minister decided, according to reports current here, to ask the Senate for a decision on the right of merchants of the Jewish faith to trade and live in Kieff and in the meantime has suspended the execution of the circular.

The Minister of Education has authorized the opening here of four Hebrew schools after long opposition.

PATY DE CLAM REINSTATED.

Leading Witness Against Dreyfus Is Restored to Rank in French Army.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam, one of the most prominent figures in the Dreyfus treason trial, was reinstated in the French territorial army or reserve to-day by a decree, signed by President Fallières. He is to have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, which he held when he left the army.

Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam was at the time of the Dreyfus affair an officer of the General Staff. In comparing the handwriting of the notorious "bordereau" with that of the officers of the bureau in which Dreyfus was employed, he noted a similarity and soon became convinced that Dreyfus was a traitor. He was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution. Some years later, in 1898, he was retired from the army.

Lieut. Col. du Paty de Clam on several occasions asked to be reinstated, and his last petition to the Minister of War met with success.

BIG MISSIONARY WEEK.

Many Conventions In New York Beginning on Tuesday.

New York will be the scene of great religious activity next week. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Home Missions Council, including all home missionary societies of the United States, will meet at the Presbyterian Building. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the Foreign Missions Conference will hold all-day sessions at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I. On Tuesday, at 10 A. M., the Board of Managers of the Missionary Education Movement will meet at the Bible House, and on the same day the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of the United States is to be in session.

But the principal event of the week will be a dinner at the Astor at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, at which the officers, members and friends of the Home and Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada will be present. Among the speakers will be the Venerable Archdeacon Cody of Toronto, Prof. Shailer Matthews of the University of Chicago, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and others.

ROBIN GETS A YEAR; MAY STAY IN TOMBS

Court Order Permits His Remaining There for Examination in Pending Litigation.

NOT GUILTY, SAYS MOSS

And Whitman Urges Clemency for Bank Wrecker's Service to State—Other Indictments Dismissed.

Joseph G. Robin, the confessed bank wrecker, who pleaded guilty to the theft of $27,000 from the Washington Savings Bank, was arraigned before Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday morning and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. With the customary allowance for good behavior Robin will be a free man by November. By a subsequent order of Justice Amend the Sheriff was directed to keep Robin in the Tombs to testify as required in civil proceedings now pending against his Fidelity Development Company. This is likely to keep him there till his sentence expires.

The sentence of Robin also brought about the disclosure of a difference of opinion as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence. District Attorney Whitman and his assistant, John K. Clark, were both of the opinion that Robin was guilty, while a statement presented to Justice Seabury by Assistant District Attorney Moss asserted that in his opinion Robin was "morally not guilty." Mr. Moss said that this opinion might have been changed if he had taken any part in the prosecution of Robin during the early stages of the investigation as to his peculations. His report, Mr. Moss said, was handed to Mr. Whitman.

Justice Seabury opened the continued term of the court for January, 1911, at 10 o'clock, and Robin was brought in from the prison pen a few seconds later. He appeared nervous when arraigned, but smiled as he noticed several friends in the courtroom. He made no attempt to withdraw his plea of guilty, as it was rumored he would, as it had been decided earlier in the day that any such motion would be denied.

District Attorney Whitman asked the consideration of the court for Robin because of his services to the State in other cases.

Robin in his own behalf referred to the report on his case made by Assistant District Attorney Moss and said:

"I have spent more than two years in the City Prison to the detriment of my health which was never of the best."

"Robin," said Justice Seabury, "your case is a most remarkable one. Shortly after your arrest you feigned insanity. When you found that that could not save you, you were brought to trial and again interposed a sham plea of insanity. But it became evident to you at last that you could not cheat the law by subterfuge. A jury found you sane. Then you pleaded guilty and offered to help in the investigation of other crimes.

"I am bound to say that I consider that another effort to cheat the law."

After sentencing Robin, Justice Seabury granted him a stay of execution for two weeks. District Attorney Whitman then moved that the seven indictments against Robin, which charge him with the theft of $275,000 from the Northern Bank, be dismissed. This motion was granted, and after Robin serves his sentence he will be a free man.

WESLEYAN WANTS $2,000,000

Whitridge at Alumni Dinner Gives Classics as Anodyne for Strikes.

The ambitious plans which Wesleyan has for the future were told to the members of the Wesleyan University Club by President William Arnold Shanklin last night at a dinner in his honor at Delmonico's. An endowment fund of $1,000,000 was raised by the university during the year ended in June last, and in the next three years it is proposed to raise $2,000,000 more.

"Wesleyan is content to continue to be a college doing intensive rather than extensive work. It does not claim to teach all things to all men, but rather to teach the essential things to a picked body of resolute men," said the President, speaking of these plans.

The speakers included Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the University Club and head of the Third Avenue Railway. He said that he had been kept too busy answering summonses on charges of which he was entirely innocent to prepare any speech. His address was an appeal for the teaching of the fundamentals, and he said that by a study of the classics we got an opinion of our own insignificance which caused strikes, panics and Public Service Commissions to roll off our backs like water off a duck.

LUNN SEEKS SULZER'S HELP.

Announces He Will Subpoena Governor in Case Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 10.—Because Gov. Sulzer was permitted to speak in his campaign in the public park in Little Falls in which Mayor George R. Lunn had been arrested in the recent strike for quoting from a speech by Lincoln, the Mayor announced to-night that he would subpoena the Chief Executive to testify in his behalf when his trial should be called next week in the Herkimer County Court. Mr. Lunn gave out the following statement:

"When Gov. Sulzer came out so strongly in his message for free speech and free assemblage, I believe he meant what he said. He believes that the fundamental rights of free speech and assemblage are inherent rights under our American Government. The outrageous treatment I received at the hands of the Little Falls and Herkimer County officials is a measure for the determining of the more terrible treatment accorded the striking men and women.

"When Gov. Dix was called upon to interfere in this case of abridgment of rights he did nothing. Knowing Gov. Sulzer as I do, I believe if he had been Governor then he would have taken summary action. I see no legal reason why a candidate for Governor should be allowed to speak in the same place where previously a Mayor had been arrested for speaking.

"Inasmuch as Herkimer County officials are seeking to prosecute me and others for the crime of free speech, I see no reason why Gov. Sulzer should not be called as a witness. He will be subpoenaed, and I believe he will gladly go to Herkimer and give such help as he can."

MOVE TO DISBAR HYDE.

Bar Association Bases Application on His Conviction for Bribery.

The Bar Association made formal application yesterday to the Appellate Division to disbar Charles H. Hyde, formerly City Chamberlain and once law partner of Mayor Gaynor. The application was based on the allegation that Hyde's conviction before Justice Goff in Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court on an indictment for bribery as a public officer disqualified him from the practice of law.

Hyde is now at liberty on bail, under a certificate of reasonable doubt granted by Justice Goff himself, on the ground that there is a question as to whether the acts charged against Hyde constituted bribery as defined by the statute.

HAMILTON MEN AT THE SAVOY

Portrait of College Founder Displayed at 45th Annual Dinner.

About 100 Hamilton College men attended the forty-fifth annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of Hamilton College in the Hotel Savoy last night. In the dining hall was hung the Sharpless portrait of Alexander Hamilton, for whom the college was named and alongside it the original power of attorney which Hamilton drew before his duel with Aaron Burr.

James S. Greves of the class of 1881 presided, and President M. W. Stryker made the speech of the evening. He paid a tribute to the late Vice President Sherman, who was a graduate of Hamilton and a member of the Board of Trustees of the college.

Prices That Appeal
Values That Amaze--
All Stocks Must Go

Today's Hackett-Carhart prices result from a complete reorganization of the business. They're the lowest in all Hackett-Carhart history—a period of over fifty-six years.

Altogether there are more than 15,000 overcoats and suits to be sold immediately. Which comprise the most complete assortments in New York today. Later styles and newer fabrics than are being shown by any other New York stores.

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And in every line and detail of these garments is reflected the half-century-old Hackett-Carhart reputation for supremacy in the fine clothes field.

It is doubtful whether such high quality clothes will ever again be sold at such low prices.

Hackett-Carhart Reorganization Clearance Sale

$15 to $25 Broken Size Overcoats & Suits.....	$7.50	$25, $28, $30 & $32.50 Overcoats & Suits....	$15.50
$15, $18, $20 & $22.50 Overcoats & Suits.....	$9.50	$30, $35, $37.50 & $40 Overcoats & Suits.....	$19
$20, $22.50, $25 & $28 Overcoats & Suits....	$12.50	$40, $45 & $50 Overcoats & Suits.....	$25

Here are listed some of the values selected at random from the above groups. They serve to indicate the wonderful scope of the assortments—and the values and prices are uniformly attractive throughout the entire stocks:

$20 and $22.50 Young Men's Suits.....	$9.50	$25 to $32.50 Chinchilla Overcoats. All Models.....	$15.50
$18 to $22.50 Convertible Collar Overcoats..	$9.50	$25 to $32.50 Plaid Back Overcoats. All Models.....	$15.50
$22.50 to $25 Worsted Suits.....	$12.50	$25 to $30 Melton and Kersey Overcoats...	$15.50
$22.50, $25 and $28 English Model and Norfolk Suits.....	$12.50	$35 Silk Mixture Worsted Suits.....	$19
$25 Velour Overcoats. All Models.....	$12.50	$35 to $40 English Finished Worsted Suits.....	$19
$25 and $28 Vicuna and Shetland Overcoats. All Models..	$12.50	*Exclusive Custom-Tailoring Fabrics.*	
$20 and $22.50 Plaid Back Overcoats.....	$12.50	$35 to $45 Silk Lined Worsted Overcoats.....	$19
$20 and $22.50 Melton and Kersey Overcoats.....	$12.50	*Exclusive Custom-Tailoring Fabrics.*	
$28 to $32.50 English Model Velour Suits..	$15.50	$35 to $40 Chinchilla Overcoats. All Shades and Models.....	$19
$25 to $28 Neat Worsted Suits.....	$15.50	$35 to $40 Vicuna and Velour Overcoats. All Models.....	$19
$25 to $32.50 Blue and Black Suits.....	$15.50	$35 English Melton Overcoats.....	$19

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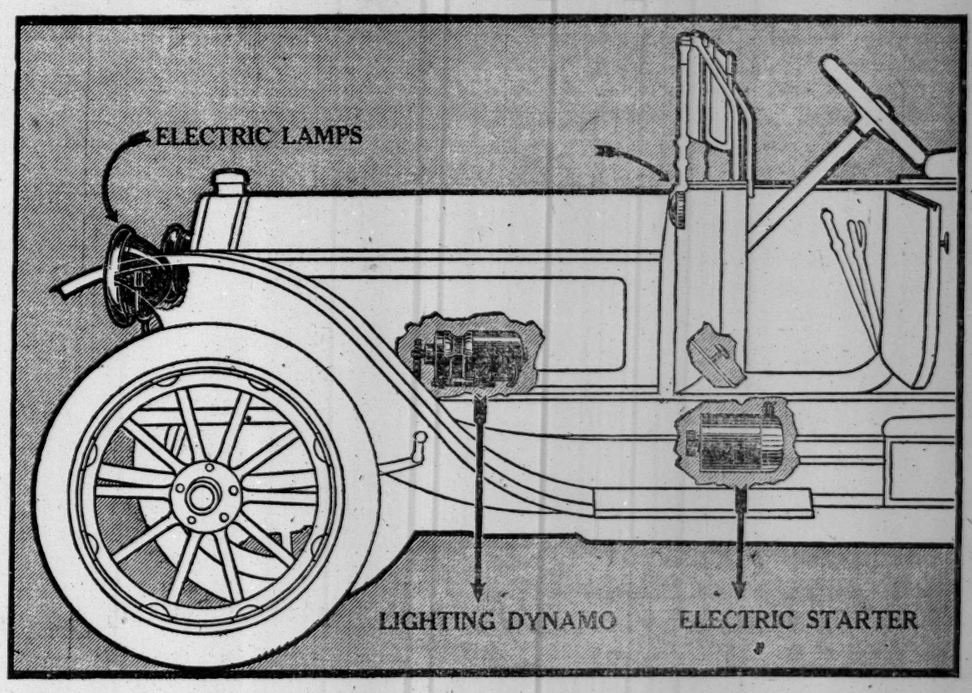

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Medicinal Olive Oil,	Emulsionated Olive Oil,	Iodized Olive Oil,
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"REGIONAL RESERVE BANKS."

Chairman GLASS is within his rights when he reminds the country that it has elected the Democrats, and cannot have the Republican methods of legislation. In other words, the country cannot have the bank reforms advocated by the National Association of Credit Men, and may get "a chain of "regional banks with a reserve bank "in each district." If Mr. ALDRICH had proposed that, it can hardly be doubted that Chairman GLASS and his associates would have proposed the National Reserve Association. Either the two things are the same in essentials or they are different. If they are the same thing the effect will be the same, whoever attaches his name to them, or what they may be called. If they are different things the result on the country will not be the same, even though they should bear the same label. There is no objection to enacting something besides a "central bank," provided only that what is substituted provides a market for commercial paper, with provision for rediscount; that it masses instead of scatters reserves, abolishes bond-secured currency, and regulates foreign exchange.

Mr. HEPBURN testified that we are operating a central bank to-day, in a crippled form, but we call it the Treasury, and under this Government owned, controlled, and operated institution "all "the evils of which JACKSON complained are to-day in operation." Mr. HEPBURN favors bank reform in order that banks may make more money by charging lower and steadier rates for money, and avoiding panic losses, with the extortionate rates of interest which so many think "Wall Street" hungers for. But Chairman GLASS told the credit men that there is no hope of anything with the word "central" in it, because the Democratic platform expunged that word. Therefore, also, if words have meaning, Treasury funds are not to be deposited in Wall Street institutions, but they are to be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of sectional considerations, except, of course, discrimination against Wall Street.

It will be necessary to await the text of Chairman GLASS's proposals before forming an opinion regarding them, but his colloquies with those testifying show that the difference between him and those favoring a central bank or a reserve association is more than a difference of words. What we are to get appears to be something without the powers or functions of a central bank, and not something with those powers and functions but with another name. According to the testimony the situation was saved in 1907 by the patriotic action of the Clearing Houses, but they are now under prosecution as combinations in restraint of trade, even at the same time that it is proposed to compel them to incorporate. Congress has not yet got over the habit of forbidding and commanding the same thing, and business men are not yet able to read the lines of legality as clearly as might be wished. As for adopting the recommendations of bankers and merchants, Chairman GLASS makes it clear that that is something not to be considered.

RUMANIA.

It is hard to see in the alleged negotiations between Rumania and Bulgaria anything but a game of diplomatic bluff from which no serious consequences can come if the matters in question are treated on their merits. The claim of Rumania, in simple language, is that she is entitled to "compensation" for letting Bulgaria get what could not have been got had Rumania been ready to oppose it by force.

The obvious answer to this claim is that it should have been presented at the outset. Since this was not done, the Bulgarian Government is quite justified in saying that it is now too late. If the matter concerned only the two Balkan States, it would not give rise to much solicitude. But, like many other matters in this confused situation, the really disturbing element is the possibility that the interests, the policy, or the ambition of some of the great Powers may become involved—that Russia may find herself impelled to support Rumania and Austria to back Bulgaria.

For the moment this is what is being discussed, more or less anxiously, in all the capitals of Europe. We are persuaded, however, that the anxiety will not last long.

The central fact in the broad situation, so far as concerns the peace of Europe, is that the Emperor of Germany does not wish war, and without his consent war cannot come.

HOW TO SETTLE THE STRIKES.

A new and more promising effort to establish an armistice between employers and employed in the men's garment trade has the support of the United Manufacturers and Merchants' Association, which represents, it is estimated, 75 per cent. of the output of the trade in this city. The treaty must yet be ratified by the United Garment Workers' Union. It provides a Conference Committee of six representing the men garment workers and six representing the manufacturers, who shall thrash out all the problems of the strike and make a report, and the formation of an Arbitration Board of three. Two of the arbitrators shall be appointed by the Presidents of the employers' association and the garment workers, respectively, the third jointly by JULIUS HENRY COHEN and HUGH FRAYNE, who represent the manufacturers and the American Federation of Labor; this third arbitrator shall be a disinterested citizen held in public esteem.

If the strike against the United Manufacturers and Merchants' Association is called off pending the report and arbitration planned, that against the New York Clothing Trades Association will have to be speedily composed, to meet the competition of the rival organization. No strike is settled right until the public has the facts about it. That the way of finding the facts now presented is possible, the case of the cloakmakers showed. They are at peace after a two years' trial that is satisfactory to both sides. Of course, the leading employers and union officers concerned in the strikes of the women garment workers will watch carefully the outcome of negotiations with the men workers.

NOT TIED.

We note that some of Gov. SULZER'S advisers at Albany complain that he cannot cut down and reform his immediate office staff as he would like to because Gov. DIX "protected" a good many of them by putting them under the civil service rules.

It is surprising how tenacious of life this pretext is. We cannot imagine that the Governor himself attaches any value to it. If he does, he cannot too soon look up the law and the rules and inform himself how empty and silly it is. It is really nothing but a device to screen heads of offices who have not the pluck and the honesty to do what they know they ought to do. There is not a word in the law or the civil service rules that prevents or hinders the removal of any State employé (not a veteran) for any decent cause. If Gov. SULZER wishes to remove any men in his office for a reason which he is ready to state to that man and give him a chance to answer, he can do it. If the removal is for the reduction of the force only, the person removed has a certain preference for employment in the future, when needed, but he has no hold or claim on his actual position. No "charges" are required, no "trial" is necessary, no "hearing" is called for beyond the simple, informal one we have indicated.

The talk we constantly hear about the difficulty of getting rid of unfit men under the civil service rules is sheer humbug or inexcusable ignorance. We have explained this fact over and again, and shall take occasion to do so whenever the good of the service is likely to be affected by the repetition of the parrot cry. We urge the truth on Gov. SULZER at this time because there is serious risk, if he listens to this course, that his promising scheme of reforming the administration will be badly hampered if he does not clearly see what the power of removal really is, and what use really can and ought to be made of it. This risk is the greater because he has appointed a Civil Service Commission the members of which are not fitted by experience or study to protect him from mistakes in this matter. They all belong to a class that has nursed the delusion we are exposing or have used to their own ends the device to which the delusion lends countenance. In other words, so far as we are able to learn, they are politicians. Now the difficulty about the effect of the civil service rules, from the politician's point of view, is not at all with the power of removal, it is with appointment. When places are put under the rules, especially in the competitive class, it is the door of entrance, not the door of exit, that bothers the politician. He knows that the places can be vacated at any moment for a good reason, but he also knows that they cannot be filled again except for fitness tested by competitive examination and probation.

That is the reason why the politicians constantly oppose putting places in the competitive class. If Gov. SULZER gets this fact clearly in his mind—and acts on it, he will find his task of reform greatly aided. If he does not, he will find it hampered and "queered" at every turn.

THE CORNING WRECK REPORT.

Mr. JAMES O. FAGAN, the railway signalman whose recent letters to THE TIMES warning the public that wrecks on American railways were increasing with the increase of safety appliances, that discipline is wantonly interfered with, and that the recklessness that caused the Westport wreck was the sign of "a National disaster," will find ample confirmation of his views in the report on the Corning wreck on the Lackawanna Railroad, published this morning. In that accident forty persons were killed and seventy-five injured. The Public Service Commission, Second District, reports:

> The investigation of the Corning accident shows clearly that the primary cause was the entire failure of Engineer WILLIAM H. SCHROEDER of the second train to observe signals. The train into which he ran was protected by a full stop signal 250 feet east of the rear of the train, by a flagman 2,550 feet east, and by a caution signal nearly 4,500 feet east. All three signals were disregarded, and Engineer SCHROEDER appears to have run at full speed into the rear of the train ahead without making any effort to stop.

This comes upon the heels of a similar report of the Westport disaster, and the report last month by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as follows:

> Of the eighty-one accidents investigated up to Sept. 1, fifty-two, or more than sixty-three per cent. of the whole number, were caused by mistakes on the part of employés. These fifty-two accidents comprise forty-eight of the forty-nine collisions investigated, and four of the thirty-one derailments. They caused the death of 248 persons and the injury of 1,300 persons.

In his letter on the Westport wreck Mr. FAGAN brought the charge that "for years pressure of the most pal-"pable nature has been brought to bear "on managers to compel them to retain "in the service the careless and indif-"ferent workmen." The comment of the Public Service Commission on the Corning wreck reads:

> The shielding by the faithful majority, or by any part of it, of the careless and inefficient minority from the results of its shortcomings is much to be condemned. It arises from a mistaken sense of loyalty to a fellow-workman, and in the end its most disastrous consequences are visited upon the very people whose generosity and good nature are invoked to set it in motion. * * * It is the clear duty of organizations of employés, for the protection of themselves as well as the public, to co-operate vigorously and efficiently with the management in the strict enforcement of all rules affecting safety, in the proper punishment of whoever may be guilty of violating those rules, and in the removal from service of all who do not show themselves imbued with a constant desire to place safety above every other consideration.

This is a reasonable appeal to the railway labor organizations. If it fails the public can take into its own hands the regulation of discipline, where its safety is concerned, by requiring a license of every workman operating a train, guaranteeing his fitness, experience, and record of obedience to safety rules. This is required of steamboat pilots, why not of enginemen and operating workmen on railroads?

AMUNDSEN'S VISIT.

The discovery of the poles of the earth, it seems, has become an ordinary pursuit, like navigating the air. The discoverer of the south pole came into this town yesterday, and passed through it, without causing any manifestation of public rejoicing. A few of his fellow-countrymen met him down the bay to greet him as a distinguished Norwegian. Thus they would have greeted him if he had been a poet of Scandinavian pessimism, an electrician, or a prominent member of the Storthing. ROALD AMUNDSEN, doubtless, was glad of the lack of fuss and confusion. He is a man of simple tastes and no pretension. He found our climate "tropical," though most of us were wearing reasonably heavy overcoats, but he had little to say about himself before he departed for Washington, where he is to begin his lecturing tour.

But while no ostentatious reception was given to AMUNDSEN few Americans will need to be reminded that he is one of the greatest explorers of all time, the discoverer of the northern magnetic pole, and the first man to reach the earth's southerly extremity. A year from next June he will start on his projected drifting tour through the arctic ice, to a point between Greenland and Spitzbergen, hoping to cross the north pole on his way. This journey will last four or five years. Meanwhile he will tell the story of his discoveries on the lecture platform until it is time to begin preparations for his dangerous voyage. That whatever he has to say will be worth hearing, nobody is likely to doubt.

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS.

There have been rumors that the anti-suffragists had tired of their cause and, in view of the prodigious growth of the female suffrage movement, had retired from the field. But the enthusiasm displayed at the meeting of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage in the Berkeley Lyceum Thursday night shows that the rumors were based on false hopes. The anti-suffrage women are still alert. A forcible and logical speech by Mrs. JOHN MARTIN gave impetus to their campaign of opposition. Mrs. MARTIN recognizes the gravity of the suffrage movement "as one manifestation of the "feminist movement brought about by "the entrance of women into industry." She does not believe suffrage would change things, except for the worse:

> The race originally had two chief purposes—to get a living and to rear the next generation. Man forced woman to help him in his task of creating wealth and stole her from her home duties. Now the whole race is being drafted into man's business of making wealth, while the woman's business of making men retires into the background, and woman has yielded with the most deplorable docility. She bows under the yoke and calls it freedom. She sells her birthright for a mess of politics.

It is difficult to make the negative side of any movement as interesting as the positive. The suffragists and their erring sisters, the suffragettes, will inevitably occupy the most conspicuous place in the public eye. But the new counter-movement has begun auspiciously, the "antis" are in earnest and "on the job." They will help to make the contest livelier, and they firmly believe that they are working in the best interest of womanhood.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The wisest words yet uttered on the subject of the National Academy of Design's hitherto unobtainable new building were those of Mr. GEORGE H. SMILLIE, who has been an Academician thirty-one years, and doubtless knows the needs of the institution and comprehends the spirit of its members as well as any man. Build, says Mr. SMILLIE, on our own ample plot in the Morningside neighborhood a series of one-story galleries connecting with our school building. The site on 110th Street is no longer far uptown. It is easily accessible from all parts of the city. The city extends northward ten miles beyond it. Profitable art exhibitions are held nowadays in the Audubon Park district, two miles further north. The Academy has ample funds of its own to build a practical and ornamental art gallery on that site, which, as Mr. SMILLIE says, "would serve for a quarter of a century."

Mr. SMILLIE has boldly pointed to the way out. Some of his fellow-Academicians who have deluded themselves with the hope that either they could invade Central Park or that some men of wealth might provide a splendid building for them in the present heart of the city, have kept the Academy homeless, limited its exhibitions to a comparatively few paintings and works of plastic art by Manhattan artists, and impeded its progress. Let us build where we have the land, is Mr. SMILLIE'S sensible advice. It should be heeded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Their Pleas Should Go to a Board.

In the recent disclosures as to the arguments and influences which may lead to pardons, commutations and restorations to citizenship of convicted criminals, there is to be found much of added support for the belief that no Governor should be allowed or compelled to bear an unshared responsibility for the exercise of this ancient but anomalous power.

When applicants for mercy have to make their pleas to a board of several persons instead of to one, and especially when they know that what they write or say will become of public record, people with reputations of their own to protect will hesitate long before they profess fervent affection for scoundrels whose habitual trade has been the commission of detestable crimes for money, nor will business men who are themselves in good standing invite ridicule by certifying to the absurdly irrelevant fact that a certain confessed swindler had never swindled them. Why these considerations should have moved anybody, even though in tenderness of heart he was seeking excuses for leniency, is a dark mystery, but obviously it is much safer to present them to a single official than to a group.

Of course, the perfection neither of virtue nor of judgment is to be expected of a Pardon Board any more than of a Governor, and scandals concerning such boards have arisen in the past and doubtless will again. They do give, however, a measure of needed protection both for Governors and for the public. Their members, after all, can be only advisers of the Governor, but they can give him information which he cannot possibly obtain for himself without neglecting other duties.

The question whether or not pardon should restore the convict to all the rights and privileges he had before he went to prison is a difficult one, with much to be said on both sides. Theoretically, when pardon is deserved the restoration should be complete, as the reformation has been complete, and the idea of a continuing punishment, or of any punishment at all, for that matter, is, in modern penology, with its new sense of social responsibility, growing steadily weaker. We are coming to look on prisons as hospitals for the cure of certain diseases and for the confinement of dangerous incurables. All that, however, is ideal rather than actual, and there is still reason for fearing relapses even in the cases of seeming recovery.

Posthumous Glory In Doubt.

JOHN H. CORE of Norfolk had, and cannot be blamed for having, while alive, the desire which all or most of us feel in some degree, that after his death he might not be forgotten. In his case, however, this natural and innocent wish had what many, and especially his surviving relatives—who were numerous, though not close—will consider an excessive or morbid development. At any rate, Mr. CORE was moved to devote a large part of his will to making certain, as he thought, the devotion of no more and no less than $100,000 from his comfortable but modest estate to the purchase of a big bronze sarcophagus for himself and his wife and to the building over it of a fine stone mausoleum.

In evident anxiety lest this part of the testament might lead to an attack on the document as a whole, Mr. CORE allotted another $5,000 for employing "two best lawyers" to defend it, and he added the usual threat that any heir who started a contest should get nothing at all. In the circumstances, of course, a contest is inevitable, and, as $5,000 will not go far with "best lawyers," the chances are that the questions involved will be decided on their merits within a period reasonably brief.

Had Mr. CORE been as shrewd as he was—well, self-respecting, or if he had wanted a big sarcophagus and a fine mausoleum enough to pay for them out of his own pocket instead of the pockets of his heirs, he would have bought the one and built the other while he was alive. People might have smiled a little at that, but none could have said him nay, or at least none could have done so had he seemed otherwise mentally competent to manage his own money, as apparently he was. Now he risks, so far as a dead man risks anything, the overturning of his plan and of the whole will with it, in spite of all the two best lawyers can do.

For it is obvious that though Mr. CORE was a worthy citizen and in his day a brave soldier, his notions of monumental propriety were not marked by a sound sense of fitness and economics. He did not even create, as he could have done by putting the $100,000 in the hands of Trustees for a designated purpose, an obligation on his estate, and he forgot that with death his rights and interests in his fortune ceased. From every point of view except his own a large part of the expenditure he purposed would be a waste of good money, of no service to himself or the rest of the world. People who deserve huge monuments get them from other people—if they deserve them encugh and wait long enough.

Thousands Going to Panama.

For some time past people with a desire to visit Panama have been obliged to buy tickets a good many days in advance. Now it must be done weeks ahead to escape the certainty of finding every stateroom, including those of the obliging officers, taken by more foresighted travelers. For though several regular lines have frequent sailings for the Isthmus, and though big boats commonly on other service are taking excursionists thither every week or so, the "accommodations" offered are insufficient to meet the demand.

This is as it should be. Not only is the journey, whether direct to Colon or including various West Indian ports and some of those on what used to be called the Spanish Main, one of the most enjoyable that any sea provides, but the canal is itself an object of interest at once intense and intelligent. The greatest work of the kind ever undertaken by men, it has the added merit of having been done in a way that is in the highest degree creditable to men as a race.

Hence should Americans take a special pleasure in seeing with their own eyes how their brothers—with some help from colored cousins of Jamaican and other origin—have severed two continents. Nowhere will their patriotism be so inflated, for nowhere else is there such magnificent proof of what we can do when we really try to do a big thing in just the right way. Of course the beginning of the task wasn't quite in accord with refined taste, but since then, and after we were well started, the manner of building the canal justified as much pride as did the colossal size of the achievement now so near completion.

GOETHALS and GORGAS have been a mighty pair, and which of them has done the more it would be hard to say. Alike they both rose to the full level of enormous opportunity to serve their own country by serving the world, and it is well that as many as possible of us should closely observe the place and manner of their labors.

EXTORTIONATE HALLBOYS

Ill-Treat Tenants Because of Small Christmas Gifts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a tenant of the —— apartment house on Riverside Drive, and I write about a condition there because I believe hundreds of apartment dwellers in this city suffer as I do, and the only chance for relief is in newspaper publicity.

Shortly before Christmas I gave my $5 to the fund made up by the tenants for the house employes. The —— has 150 tenants, and if each contributed $5, the result would be $750, a not unworthy sum for distribution among less than twenty employes. On Christmas Eve the $5 was returned me with the explanation that the hall boys refused to accept this mode of largesse, wishing, probably, more than their pro rata would thus have been. So I dispensed the small amount I could afford, which was much more than any services the boys had given me were worth.

But this sum was clearly not sufficient to meet their ambition, for since Christmas they have given frequent evidences of their disapproval. They have in the elevator taken my wife beyond her floor; they have closed the elevator doors and gone up when I entered the building so as to avoid carrying me; letters I mailed when leaving my office in the evening were not delivered to me in the morning, but on the following evening, and otherwise so far as the capacity of hall boys goes to annoy.

I am not mean; I distributed $10 among those boys, which was all I can afford for that purpose, and the result is an evidance of the difficulty one encounters when trying to live properly upon an income that does not admit of extortion. A. CURTIS BOND.

New York, Jan. 8, 1913.

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

The work of the Pujo Committee has called attention as never before to conditions in the various financial centres of the country. What these conditions are in Wall Street forms the theme of an exhaustive analysis in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES by a Hughes Commissioner and independent Broadway President, who shows that a large proportion of our financiers have reached prosperity "without asking the aid, advice, or consent of the trust" in their operations.

One of the results of the Balkan war has been to focus attention on Austria, which is regarded by many as Europe's most dangerous storm centre. The well-known Austrian writer, Dr. Alfred H. Fried, discusses this subject in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES, and points out the work that Germany may do in curbing Austria's jingoes.

The offense to public taste in New York's growing billboard nuisance has given birth to a commission, appointed by Mayor Gaynor, whose work and future plans form the subject of an interesting article in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

The mystery of a century, the sensational disappearance of Aaron Burr's daughter, who went to sea and was never heard of again, is described in an absorbing article in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

Jan Vermeer, the contemporary of Rembrandt and Hals, is considered by many connoisseurs one of the classic names in art. A mystery, however, surrounds the identity of some of his canvases, which is interestingly discussed in a scholarly article in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES by James Huneker.

One hundred years ago the man who revolutionized steel, Sir Henry Bessemer, was born. What his invention means to the world and what his process has actually accomplished is entertainingly described in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

For the last five years the interesting experiment has been tried of serving luncheons at some of our public schools. The result of this work and what it is hoped may be done toward extending it in the future is told by Miss Mabel Hyde Kittredge in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

The vital relationship of heredity to some of our social problems is one of the important subjects that has held the attention of the Carnegie Institution's Station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor. Some of the surprising results in this field of experimental investigation are given in an interview with Dr. Davenport in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

The noted English actor-manager, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, contributes a remarkable story to THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow. He calls it "Jim—A Vindication of a Misunderstood Microbe." Lovers of original fiction will find in the weird humor and imagination that characterize this story many of the features that go to make up a genuine literary masterpiece.

An important phase of the immigration question is exhaustively treated by Luigi Villari, formerly of the Italian Immigration Service, whose findings are given in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

Few know that New York's famous century-old City Hall has been undergoing for the past few years a thorough restoration. The results of this interesting work are given in an illustrated article in to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

THE CHAPMAN PICTURES.

Notes on the Collection About to be Dispersed by Public Auction.

The pictures belonging to the late Col. Chapman's collection, which will open for public view at the Anderson Galleries next Thursday, are of peculiarly stimulating quality. The taste of the man by whom it was formed obviously turned toward romantic and emotional painting, and it is a matter for astonishment that so many painters of diverse habit should have contributed pictures capable of fusing in this one homogeneous impression. The keynote is struck by the "Madonna and Child," given by Mr. Berenson to Sebastian del Piombo as a work of the artist's later period when he had come under the influence of Michelangelo. These large, heavy figures of superb gravity, the noble expression of the Madonna, the grayish tonality and powerful plastic treatment, the brushwork with its effect of ancient stone eaten and worn by weather, produce a moving impression such as the great Florentine conveyed by his harassed sculpture. Passing from this picture through the galleries of which it is the chief masterpiece, we find its aesthetic message echoed with more or less force on every hand.

Here, for example, is Delacroix's study for the "Entombment of Christ." This violent colorist, given over, according to his horoscope, to contradictions, in this instance uses a monochromatic palette with which to construct his drama. The figures, tragic and compelling in sentiment, are modeled in the black and white which forms so ominous a gray. Again, we come upon Theodule Ribot's "Saint Sebastian," with the texture and color of the Notre Dame gargoyles; upon Courbet's "Waterspout," and upon a picture by an unknown French painter of a boar's head, a dark mass on the lowtoned gray of a table cover, a knife lying by its side making a still darker note of cold neutrality, and another painting of unknown origin, a landscape that also fits perfectly the collector's prevailing mood.

Then, when we forsake our instinctive following of these dramatic monochromes that seem to exist for the purpose of proclaiming the needlessness of colors in art, we are confronted by color of such sensitive and romantic beauty that the monochromes become the sober background for its enchantment—the same effect that we get when flowers of delicate and rich tints appear against the gray of a stone wall. Ribot introduces the transition note, indeed, with his exquisite morning glories seen in a cold green landscape. Then there is a small Van Goyen landscape filled with gold and silver harmonies, and there is a Heinrich Zügel, from whom we expect big, plunging cattle and who gives us instead a marvelous little group, delicious in touch, with shimmering lights and glowing yellows, the heads of a bull and a red cow looking over the barrier of their stalls, and a cluster of sheep with one little white lamb. There is a cabinet picture by Decamps wrongly called "School Time in the Orient," which obviously depicts a school in the French provinces, and which is a bouquet of fresh soft crimsons and greens and creamy whites, and has a precious quality of surface and lively amusing characterization, a true jewel of a picture.

To Millet is given the head of a girl munching lustily at an apple, with a big effective mouth and dreamy, tender eyes, possibly a work of the painter's early years foreshadowing his power to express spiritual beauty through everyday scenes and activities. This, too, has charming color, light and pearly, as though Millet had borrowed the palette of Diaz for his own uses. Another and more characteristic little Millet is a sketch of "Lovers in a Harvest Field," apparently a study for a picture and not carried far, but ample in feeling. Another sketch which might have been made for the sake of the background, is by Troyon, "Cattle at a Watering Place," the cattle very wooden yet composing well at a distance, and the sky and trees of the landscape lovely with the atmospheric charm of Corot. Another Troyon, conspicuous for the powerful silhouette of dark against light, is a picture of goats, the forms of the animals boldly and vigorously drawn, making a striking contrast against the light greens of the hillside and blue of the sky.

Another Troyon, quite out of his usual vein and altogether delightful, shows a woman digging in a little garden, a tree by her side and a cottage beyond, a pretty, rustic scene, painted with an intimate touch and in a sprightly scheme of color. Other examples of painters whose contribution is not conformed to dictation of the public, but speaks of their personal selection apart from the special line in which they have become famous, are William Etty, whose large nude, solidly modeled and with a fine handling of the surface, says nothing to us about those transports of often ill-guided enthusiasm with which the painter was wont to attack his canvas and achieve sensational results, and Honore Daumier, whose rich little panel depicting a weary wanderer who has fallen asleep in a bakeshop to the amusement of the bakeshop boy, has in it nothing of caricature but plenty of keen observation.

There are several "important" pictures in the commercial sense which will spur experts to discussion; there are two subjects by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his coquettish and least engaging mood, and a large Corot, "The Giant Willows," very dignified, rather dark, noble in composition, with an uncompromising insistence on the triangular form of his principal light, and a small figure subject by the same artist. Among the old masters we noted, especially, an interior with figures by Cornelis Troost, which is authenticated by Dr. Hofstede de Groot, and which adds to the interest of its quaint distinguished types great beauty of lighting and a clear mastery of values. Nor does one ask for a more satisfying arrangement of color than is given by the gray wall and red curtain and sallow tan of the floor accented by the beautifully painted pink roses in a blue jar.

Coming back to the modern pictures, the group of nine or ten by Arthur Davies dominates this section and must be postponed for a later and more leisurely notice.

THE CHARLTON CASE.

Deceased Wife's Relatives Seek Justice, Not Revenge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos the letter of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton in regard to the extradition of Porter Charlton, representing the brother of the deceased, Capt. Scott, and in behalf of his family, I desire to say that it seems hardly fair by insinuation and innuendo to reflect on the character of the deceased.

When Porter Charlton was arrested he had first used an assumed name, and denied his identity until he was confronted with ample proof that he had been discovered, after which he not only admitted his crime, but exonorated his wife. His actions at that time seemed rational, and his deception would have been successful had it not been for his positive identification.

The attitude of Capt. Scott, and I might add my own attitude as counsel, after certain briefs were submitted to establish the fact that the treaty between this country and Italy was still in force and effect has been to insist that so long as the treaty was not abrogated it was the duty of our country to extradite Porter Charlton so that there might be some place where he might be tried for his offense.

I have made no comment nor have we unnecessarily insisted on the rushing of the proceedings, permitting all the delay desired by his lawyers.

We respected and sympathized deeply with the family of Charlton, and still hold his father in the highest esteem and regard.

Capt. Scott has no desire to be revengeful, and if there is any way possible within the law to prevent young Charlton from the punishment of solitary confinement we not only hope that this can be avoided but will be glad to recommend that the same be suspended or eliminated if possible.

It is not customary for me even at the request of clients to try the issue of causes in the newspapers, but it seems only fair under the circumstances to note that Porter Charlton's case cannot be helped by indirect imputations against the woman who was murdered in the cruelest manner possible.

Capt. Scott will abide by the decision of our courts without feeling or criticism, and it is further hoped that the policy of permitting the dead to rest in peace might be adopted by those who are endeavoring to be of assistance to the man who confessed to so terrible a crime.

EMIL E. FUCHS,
Attorney for Capt. Scott, U. S. A.

New York, Jan. 8, 1913.

SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS.

Dr. Washington Finds Encouraging Signs of Diminution

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Jan. 8, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the present condition as regards law and order in the South one should keep constantly in mind that we are dealing with a tremendous territory and a very large population—20,000,000 white people and 2,000,000 black people in the sixteen Southern States. Wherever there exists so large a population of any race there are likely to be, from time to time, disgraceful outbreaks.

The one great underlying cause, in my opinion, for much of the lawlessness which exists in the South, whether between members of the same race or between the two races, is ignorance and poverty. We must not expect any sudden change so far as making the people law abiding is concerned until ignorance is removed. This, of course, means years of hard, patient work on the part of all of us. But, in my opinion, we need not wait for the removal of ignorance to have the laws in the South enforced, but we must not make the mistake that some communities and States, I fear, have made of feeling that you can reform people and make them law abiding by merely putting them in jail or in the penitentiary. One has got to go deeper and remove the cause of crime.

While waiting for education and civilization to do its work, it is important that those who are placed in authority in the South—the Governors, Judges, Sheriffs, &c.—do their complete duty in preventing lynching, and that every citizen do his duty in removing the causes that provoke lynching.

My own belief is that lynching is unjustifiable, however, for any cause. There is no doubt but that recent utterances, which strike the average man as defiance of law and order, on the part of certain officials in the South cause a certain element of white people to break out afresh in the direction of night riding, lynching, and burning. This is notably true in certain sections of North Georgia, where the persecution of colored people has gone to such an extent that white people have appealed to the Governor of Georgia to stop these outrages upon the colored people.

It is also notably true that since the words which seem to defy law and order were spoken by one of our Executives in the South more colored people than usual have been lynched for alleged crimes that were more or less trivial. For example, in one of our States a colored man was lynched for "refusing to give evidence," another was lynched for being "impertinent," and still another for not paying his debts.

Ignorant white people are likely to take a Governor at his word when he, in a public utterance, gives the impression that any white man who claims that a negro has committed a certain crime can, without even waiting for judge or jury, kill that negro.

While there is much that would seem to discourage the white people and black people in the South who are working together for the best things, I am able to state, without hesitation, that within the last ten years the public sentiment among the white people in the South favoring the enforcement of law has grown fast, and has taken a deeper hold than has ever been true in the history of the Southern States.

This is proved by the fact that when a Southern Governor at the recent Governors' Conference spoke words which indicated defiance of the law of the land practically every Southern Governor present entered his protest, and, in many cases, in words stronger than was true of the Northern Governors. I question whether this would have been true ten or fifteen years ago.

In the second place, this growth in the direction of maintaining law and order is proved by the fact that nearly all of our Southern Governors and many of the Sheriffs pride themselves upon the fact that they do not tolerate lynching or mobbing in their States or in their communities.

North Carolina, for example, with a negro population of 700,000, the Governor says, has not had a lynching within six years. Alabama, with a negro population of nearly a million, has had, since Gov. Emmett O'Neal came into office, only one lynching where the prisoner was taken from an official. In this case the Sheriff was removed from office.

Third, the changed and improved public sentiment to which I have referred is indicated by the fact that a considerable number of patriotic white men are devoting themselves to educating the people in maintaining law and order and justice between two races—such men as ex-Gov. William J. Northen of Georgia, who is the head of a movement which has for its principal object the bringing about of harmony between the two races.

Dr. B. F. Riley of Birmingham, Ala., is the head of a similar movement in this State. His recent book, "The White Man's Burden," has done much in this direction.

Dr. J. E. McCulloch of Nashville, Tenn., is at the head of a movement which has for its object the education of negroes for religious and social work. But, perhaps, the most potent influence in bringing about these changes and improvements is the Southern white daily press. A few years ago the daily press in the South was either silent on the question of lynching, or, in a few cases, approved it for certain crimes. To-day in the South there is practically no daily paper of any standing that does not openly condemn lynching and all forms of mob violence. These daily papers all speak against these crimes more forcibly than has ever been true in the history of the South before, and their utterances are making a better and saner public opinion on this subject.

It is especially encouraging that during the past twelve months there have been only sixty-four lynchings in the whole country. This is the smallest number that has occurred, with the exception of one year, within the last ten years.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Likes Union College News in Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see Union College news in THE TIMES so regularly. It is especially satisfying to feel that we can depend upon finding interesting notes about the college in your widely read paper. MORRIS T. RAYMOND.

Albany, Jan. 9, 1913.

AT THE AUTO SHOW.

He viewed the lordly limousines
Before him in a row,
The smart and saucy runabouts,
The beauties of the show;
The touring cars and landaulets,
But only shook his head:
"The things are much too dangerous
For me to run," he said.

"They're apt to skid upon the turn
And throw you on the stones,
Or break the steering gear and deal
You death or broken bones;
And if they do not get you soon
They're bound to do it later.
So, none for me. Who am I? Why,
I am an aviator."

MINNA IRVING.

MRS. C. VANDERBILT HOSTESS TO YOUTH

Her Fifth Avenue Residence Beautifully Decorated with Roses at Dinner Dance.

MRS. LONGWORTH ASSISTS

Lady Aberdeen Dinner Guest of John D. Crimmins—Mrs. B. B. Thayer Gives Dance for Daughter.

There were several interesting dinners and dances last night to attract society.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave the largest entertainment at her residence, 677 Fifth Avenue, a dinner dance for young people. John D. Crimmins and the Misses Crimmins had the Countess of Aberdeen, who is sailing to-day for England with Miss Violet Asquith, as their guest of honor at a small dinner at their residence, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, and Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer was hostess at a dance at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Tesson Thayer.

The floral decorations at Mrs. Vanderbilt's were elaborate, and thousands of Radiance and Killarney Queen roses were used on the tables and throughout the house. There were about 150 young people at the dinner, and 300 guests were invited for the dancing. Considerable alterations were made on the carriage driveway on the north side of the house, which has no gateway, for the convenience of the arriving guests. A storm door was constructed at the end of the street awning and a cloakroom built in just outside the main entrance to the house. This was all screened by English ivy, and directly at the entrance stood a huge orange tree laden with fruit.

Scores of pink azalea shrubs and large Japonica trees were grouped here and there on the ground floor, where the small tables for the dinner guests were placed. The dinner favors were corsage bouquets of red roses for the young women and boutonnieres of red carnations for the young men. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who is a house guest, assisted Mrs. Vanderbilt in receiving. Supper was served shortly after midnight.

Between three and four hundred guests were invited to Mrs. Thayer's dance at Sherry's. The dancing was in the large ballroom. A supper was served in the small ballroom.

Mrs. Thayer, in pompadour gauze over white satin, and Miss Thayer, in white satin, received in the reception room adjoining the large ballroom.

The guests asked included the Misses Mercedes de Acosta, Edith Logan, Pauline Clarkson, Audrey Osborn, Nancy Steele, Louise Chappell, Margaret Wagstaff, Eleanor Hartshorne, Margaret Trevor, Marie Tailer, Kate Willis, Mary Brooks, Ursula Brown, Vera Van Buren, Nathalie Slocum, Eugenie Philbin, Justine Ingersoll, Gwendolen Condon, Winifred Chisholm, Ruth Moller, Voultetta Proctor, Carolyn Kobbe, Genevieve Sanford, Carol Harriman, Caro Brown, Viola Townsend, Elizabeth Kendall, Sybil Young, Kathryn Motley, Marjorie Weeks.

Also Rutherford Lawrence, John Castles, Rudolph Kunhardt, Felix Doubleday, F. S. Richardson, Shephard Krech, Dean Kalbfleisch, Douglas Gibbons, John Parsons, Arnold Whitridge, Charles Hickox, John Terry, Walter Eaton, Eugene Moore, Whitewright Watson, Eugene Sawyer, Talbot Chambers, Bruce Wing, John Elliot, Frederick Stillman, George Dixon, Bache Brown, Harry Cushing, Robert Derrick, Lisle Forman, and Edward Stevens.

CHANGES IN "MAGIC FLUTE."

Miss Hempel as Queen—Mme. Gadski and Witherspoon Appear.

The fourth performance of "Die Zauberflöte" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening brought some important changes in the cast that put a new aspect upon the representation. Most important of these was the first appearance of Miss Frieda Hempel as the Queen of Night, the singer originally intended for the part, and whose coming to New York was supposed to make the production of "Die Zauberflöte" possible, though another way was found when her coming was postponed by her illness. Another important change was the substitution of Mme. Gadski for Mme. Destinn in the part of Pamina, the part that she took in the performances of Mozart's opera when it was last given here, and still another was that of Mr. Herbert Witherspoon as Sarastro, in place of Mr. Lankow.

It is needless to say that Miss Hempel's participation in the performance strengthened it greatly in what was before its weakest point. She sang the two great arias with dazzling brilliancy so far as technique was concerned, with the extraordinary precision and clearness that have before been noted in her execution of such passages. She is in nothing more successful than in the staccatos in which the second of these arias abounds. There was added, too, the dramatic significance that belongs to her two remarkable appearances upon the scene, especially the second, in which her character is so singularly transformed.

Mme. Gadski's conception of the part of Pamina has features that may be questioned, but she made a charming figure in it, and much of her singing had fine qualities, though there were moments when her voice seemed less steady and less under her perfect control than is its wont. The music of Sarastro is a little low for Mr. Witherspoon, but apart from his difficulty with the lower tones he sang the music in admirable style.

ALMA GLUCK RECOVERING.

Singer Has Been Seriously Ill Following a Throat Operation.

That Alma Gluck, the opera singer, has been ill seriously became known yesterday. After undergoing a throat operation about a week ago, she has been in a feeble condition in her apartment in the Hotel Savoy, but now it is thought that her recovery will be rapid.

At the end of last season Mme. Gluck asked Mr. Gatti-Casazza to release her from her contract at the Metropolitan Opera House so that she might sing abroad for two seasons and gain experience. He agreed to do this, but she still had her concert manager to deal with and he had booked concerts for her in America up until the end of December. She had just fulfilled these contracts and she intended to go to Europe soon.

Whether this operation will retard her departure or not is not certain. A physician has been in almost constant attendance on her during the last week.

St. Christopher League Gives Dance.

The St. Christopher League held the third of its series of dances at the Plaza last night. The patronesses receiving were Mrs. Mayo-Smith, Mrs. William Hubert Burr, Mrs. Ashton Crosby Clarkson, and Mrs. William J. Curtis. The annual play of the league will be presented on Thursday, March 6, at the Plaza. It will be "The Other Girl," by Augustus Thomas.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Collier, having entirely recovered from his illness, will resume his performance of "Never Say Die" at the Forty-eight Street Theatre with to-day's matinee.

George Tyler has given instructions that no late-comers be admitted to the auditorium of the Century Theatre until after the first scene of "Joseph and His Brethren" is over. The curtain will rise at 2 in the afternoon and 8 o'clock at night, it is announced.

Mme. Bertha Kalisch will appear, when her present vaudeville tour is ended, in a new modern drama, which is now being prepared for her use. A report that she would be seen with Tyrone Power in "Macbeth" is denied.

A performance of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" will be given at the Lyric Theatre on the afternoon of Jan. 24 by the Bohemian Dramatic Club for the benefit of the East Side House Settlement.

Gustav von Seyffertitz will return to the support of Robert Hilliard in "The Argyle Case," playing the role of Dr. Kreisler. He was seen in this part during the first month of the play, and was withdrawn to allow of his staging "Primrose" for Miss Elsie Ferguson.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. James A. Burden is giving a dinner to-night, to be followed by music. Miss Lucrezia Bori of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing.

Henry Marion Ward will give a dinner dance for his débutante niece, Miss Frances Montagu Ward, on Jan. 22, at his home, 829 Park Avenue.

Miss Marjorie Cleveland is to give a débutante luncheon on Jan. 16 in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club.

Bishop Boyd Vincent of Cincinnati, Ohio, is at the Wolcott for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. O'Connor of 210 West Fifty-seventh Street are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Wednesday. Mrs. O'Connor was Miss Dorothy L. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Maitland F. Griggs of Ardsley are at the Hotel Gotham for the week-end.

Walter G. Oakman and Miss Oakman of Roslyn, L. I., will be at the St. Regis for several days.

Col. and Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty are to give a reception and Thé Dansant at Corbin's Hall on Governors Island this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ziegler, Jr., are to be the guests of honor at a reception this afternoon by Mrs. William Curtis Demorest at her house, 68 East Sixty-sixth Street. Mrs. Ziegler was Miss Gladys V. Watson, and her marriage to Mr. Ziegler was celebrated last month.

Miss Hazlett Ellison, daughter of Mrs. Bennett Wing Ellison, and Searle Barclay Lottimer are to be married this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, 49 West Twenty-seventh Street. Owing to mourning it will be a quiet wedding.

Mrs. Howard Carroll is giving a dinner to-night, with music, at her residence, 4 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Richard Stevens is to be a dinner hostess to-night at the St. Regis.

Mrs. William Allen will give a dinner to-night for her niece, Miss Kathleen Anderson, at her house in East Sixty-fifth Street, taking her guests afterward to the theatre.

Murray Sargent, whose marriage to Miss Mary H. Cunningham will take place on Jan. 18, will have ten ushers: John Sloan, Edward Putnam, Edmund Rogers, Henry Holt, and Lee James Perrin of New York, Lois Atha of Newark, Leonard Tyler and Sidney Sargent, a cousin, of New Haven; Paul Mann of Buffalo, and Frank J. Sulloway of Franklin, N. H. His brother, Ziegler Sargent, will be the best man.

The theatre party and supper Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., is to give on Jan. 30 for her débutante sister-in-law, Miss Margaret Wagstaff, will include only the younger set.

VOTES FOR WOMEN BALL NEXT

A Big Affair Set for To-night to be "Silently" Advertised by an Auto.

The big Votes for Women ball of the Woman's Political Union, to raise money for suffrage work for 1915, will be held to-night in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, with many special features. The last advertising of the ball, much of which has been done by the voiceless speeches which led Miss Anna Constable to the Jefferson Market Police Court, will be with an automobile this morning.

The big car, which is lent for the occasion by Mrs. Wertheim, will be draped with purple, green and white, the league colors, and large signs reading "Votes for Women Ball," will be driven slowly through the city. In the car will be Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Miss Anna Constable, Miss Lydia Emmett and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

The armory to-night will be brilliantly decorated with the same purple, green and white, and four electric signs will read: "Votes for Women," "Woman's Political Union," "New York" and "1915." A number of prominent women who will take parties of young people are Mrs. Edward McVicker, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. William Adam Delano, Mrs. Herbert S. Carpenter, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Thomas L. Manson. Thirty young society women will be ushers, the head usher being Miss Alice Einstein.

Tickets to the ball, including wardrobe, are 50 cents, and ice cream and lemonade will be served at 10 cents each. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Eodon Bisbee, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Miss Mary E. Drier, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Magee Ellsworth, Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Edward Livingston Hunt, the Misses Lewis, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Mrs. Arthur F. Townsend and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. There will be a special programme of National dances arranged by Louis H. Chalif and presented by Eliza Morris and others.

MUSIC IN VARIOUS FORMS.

Flutist, Oboeist, 'Cellist, and Other Players In Chamber Concert.

Diversified forms of chamber music received a hearing at a concert at Carnegie Lyceum last evening, in which a flutist, an oboeist, a clarinetist, a pianist, a violinist, and a 'cellist participated. Mr. E. P. Mesthenè, flutist, and Mr. Burnet C. Tuthill, clarinetist, gave the concert, but they were assisted by players of the other instruments and by Daniel Gregory Mason, who played the piano in a Pastoral for violin, clarinet, and piano, in which he was assisted by Edouard Dethier and Mr. Tuthill. This composition was in manuscript and was played for the first time.

The programme further included a caprice for oboe, flute, clarinet, and piano, played by Messrs. Morris Payes, Mesthenè, Tuthill, and Charles Gilbert Spross; two movements from Brahm's Trio, Opus 114 for clarinet, 'cello, and piano, played by Messrs. Tuthill, Paul Kefer, and Spross; a concertino of Cécile Chaminade, for flute, with piano accompaniment, played by Messrs Mesthenè and Spross; two 'cello solos, and an aubade for flute, oboe, and clarinet, played by Messrs. Mesthenè, Payes, and Tuthill.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Seven Steamships—The Arrivals.

Seven transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL (Southampton)—E. R. Bennett, F. C. Chapin, W. J. Daly, Miss Mary W. Dewson, Miss Helen Eldredge, L. Erles, Miss Mary G. Forter, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Welch, and W. L. Le Carp.

CARMANIA (Liverpool)—F. S. Baker, R. A. M. Bassett, W. Walpole Bell, M. C. Bird, R. H. Blyth, G. G. Butler, Mrs. G. W. Crompton, Dr. W. J. E. Davies Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Drummond, Mrs. H. K. Edwards, the Hon. L. Guest, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. C. King, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Lever, J. B. Lyon, Donald C. Mann, Lady Mann, Mrs. James Ross, J. Russell Shepperd, Miss Genevieve Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney S. Whelan, Major M. S. Wilson, and Henry Young.

HAMBURG (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Burrowes, E. Barry, Miss Pauline C. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. A. Derr, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Fair, Miss P. P. Goddard, Mrs. H. T. Knowlton, the Rev. J. S. M. Lynch, D. D.; Mrs. Helen Moore, Miss Dorothy Mort, and Mrs. A. W. Thomas.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow)—A. M. Barbe, W. H. Bothwell, C. C. Gardner, Sir George and Lady Green, George Hill, A. V. Thomson, T. Flemming, William Sheppard, Mrs. Agnes Southwell, Miss Margaret Wilson, James Ritchie, Mrs. Helen Burnett.

MINNEHAHA (London)—G. S. Appleby, Mrs. E. S. Blossom, Miss Rhoda Blossom, E. E. Dawson, Miss A. Deuy, Mrs. Alex McIver, Mrs. J. W. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, W. C. Yeaton.

ROCHAMBEAU (Havre)—J. Bradley, E. M. Baldwin, L. J. Breton, R. H. Collett, the Rev. P. C. Falher, C. K. Neilson, Mrs. E. G. Oberlin, A. B. Zanetti.

PANNONIA (Naples)—Miss T. B. Bethune, Mrs. F. Evans, Miss M. E. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Layngdon, R. S. Milliken, Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Powell, and the Rev. J. B. Shiel.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the St. Paul from Southampton were:

Capt. Roald Amundsen, A. C. Larner, Mrs. Compton Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Mathews, Capt. Frank Parker, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Preston, Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Williams.

Dramatic Arts Academy to Give Plays

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Empire Theatre Dramatic School will give its first performance of the twenty-ninth year on Thursday afternoon, Jar. 16. Two plays will be presented. The first of them is a two-act comedy from the French of Adolphe Aderer and Armand Ephraim, called "The Love Game," which was translated by Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus, and will be acted by senior members of the academy. The other is "The Dawn," a poetic fantasy by Lucine French, which receives its first performance on any stage.

WHITELAW REID LEFT ESTATE TO HIS WIFE

Other Bequests in Ambassador's Will Amount to $110,000 —Value Not Given.

$50,000 TO FRESH AIR FUND

And Gifts of $1,000 to $100 to His Employes—Son Continues as Head of Tribune.

Sackett, Chapman & Stevens, attorneys of 154 Nassau Street, filed yesterday with Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County the will of Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, who died in London on Dec. 15. The will, dated Nov. 3, 1894, was entirely in Mr. Reid's handwriting. The witnesses were Ogden Mills and Mary Bertha Scott.

Col. Henry W. Sackett, chief counsel for the estate, declined yesterday to state the value of the property left by Mr. Reid or the proportion of his stock in The New York Tribune Association. He stated merely that Mr. Reid was the largest stockholder of The Tribune.

The will, which named Mrs. Reid, who was Elisabeth Mills, as sole executrix, without bonds, was written on three sheets of library size letter paper. After making provision for his mother, who has since died, and for the payment of certain bequests to individuals and $50,000 to The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, totaling $110,000, Mr. Reid left his entire estate to his wife.

When Mr. Reid drew his will his son, Ogden Mills Reid, now managing editor of The Tribune, and his daughter, now the wife of the Hon. John Hubert Ward of England, were young children. With expressions of desire on Mr. Reid's part that certain of his lands in Ohio and the Adirondacks should ultimately pass to his son and daughter, and that his son should succeed him in his control of The Tribune, the final disposition of the estate was left entirely in the hands of Mrs. Reid. This is the will:

451 Madison Avenue,
New York, 3d November, 1894.

This is my last will and testament.

I direct that out of my estate all the expenses shall be paid for the comfortable and proper maintenance of my Mother at the homestead, as at present, during her life.

It is my desire that this homestead and my adjoining land in Ohio shall ultimately pass to my son, Ogden Mills Reid, and that my daughter, Jean Templeton Reid, shall ultimately have my property on the Upper St. Regis Lake, in the Adirondacks. Should my son, Ogden Mills Reid, display capacity and aptitude for the work, it is my desire that he should ultimately succeed to my control of The Tribune, but this and the disposition of the property must be left to his Mother. I desire that my Executrix shall so arrange the division of my estate that, in the end, Ogden and Jean may have shared exactly alike.

I give and bequeath—

To my Niece, Ella Spencer Reid Harrison, the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars;

To my nephew, Robert Everett Smith, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars;

To Donald Nicholson, Nathaniel Tuttle, and Henry Hall, each, the sum of One Thousand Dollars;

To Wm. Conley and Bell M. Conley, his wife, each, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars;

To James Todman and Susan Todman, his wife, each, the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars;

To Ernest Birch and Cecile Birch, his wife, each, the sum of One Hundred Dollars; and

To the Tribune Fresh Air Fund Association the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

All my property, of whatever sort or description, I leave (subject to the payment of these specific bequests) to my beloved wife, Elisabeth Mills Reid.

I desire my Wife to be the sole Executrix of this Will, and request that she may serve without giving bonds.

WHITELAW REID.

November third,
Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-four.
Witnesses:
Ogden Mills.
Mary Bertha Scott.

Col. Henry W. Sackett, the counsel of the estate, said yesterday: "At the time of his death, Whitelaw Reid was the largest stockholder of The Tribune Association, as he had been since 1873. Mrs. Reid was the next largest stockholder. Under Mr. Reid's will, Mrs. Reid becomes the owner of his stock. She, therefore, will not only retain the control of The Tribune, but will hold nearly all the stock, except what is held by other members of her family. Her son, Ogden Mills Reid, is one of the other stockholders. He has been actively engaged in the publication affairs of the newspaper for several years, at first as a member of the city staff, and later as Managing Editor, at the same time being a Director and officer of The Tribune Association. Prior to 1912 he was Secretary. Since January, 1912, he has been its President, and will continue as the head of the corporation.

"Mr. Reid's mother died in 1895, a few months after his will was executed. His niece, Mrs. Harrison, and his nephew, Mr. Smith, who are among the legatees, are still living in Ohio. Messrs. Nicholson and Hall were for many years upon the editorial staff of The Tribune, and Mr. Nicholson is now Vice President of The Tribune Association. Mr. Tuttle was for a long period its Treasurer. The other individual legatees were employes of Mr. Reid. In The Tribune Fresh Aid Fund, to which Mr. Reid left $50,000, he had always taken a deep interest."

MRS. DREXEL LEFT $1,411,927

Four Daughters to Draw Lots for Her First Folio Shakespeare.

Lucy Wharton Drexel of Philadelphia, who died on Jan. 25, 1912, left an estate of $1,411,927.91, according to an appraisal transmitted yesterday by the Deputy State Controller's office in this city to the Surrogates' Court. Mrs. Drexel was the widow of Joseph W. Drexel.

The estate was nearly equally divided between personalty and realty. Although there were several large blocks of securities issued by corporations incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and also mortgages secured by New York property, none of these items was liable under the proceedings to taxation in this State.

The New York City realty consists of property in 117th Street, taking in the entire block front between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Drive, appraised at $425,879.71; property at 25 East Twenty-ninth Street, valued at $50,000; 144 West Seventy-eighth Street, $26,000; 146 West Seventy-eighth Street, $260,000, and 161 West Seventy-eighth Street, $27,000.

Among the personalty are 25,000 par value shares of New York Central Lines equipment trust 5s, $25,562.50; 42,000 Manhattan Railway Company consolidated mortgage, $40,740; 45,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad consolidated mortgage 4s, $44,100; 25,000 Philadelphia & Reading terminal mortgage 5s, $28,750; 50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 15-25 year, $48,750; 84,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad consolidated mortgage 4½s, $85,190, and 1,006 shares of the Utah Copper Company, $53,318.

By the will the 117th Street property is divided equally among three daughters, Katherine Drexel Penrose, Lucy Drexel Dahlgren, and Elizabeth Drexel Dahlgren. These daughters, together with a fourth daughter, Josephine Drexel, share equally in the residuary estate, which, according to the appraisal, amounts to $22,450.62 a share. Josephine Drexel also receives property situated at Penn Rhyn.

There are many charitable bequests, among them one of $10,000 to St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-ninth Street.

Gives All-Beethoven Programme.

Walter Damrosch offered an all-Beethoven programme to the subscribers of the Symphony Society of New York yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Mischa Elman was the soloist, as he had been at the Sunday concert. He exchanged, however, the Tschaikowsky concerto which he had played on Sunday for the Beethoven concerto. The symphony was the C minor, which had been played on Sunday, and the programme began with the "Egmont" overture. The audience was a large one.

Kellerd In "Hamlet" at the Harris.

John E. Kellerd and his production of "Hamlet" will move at the end of this week from the Garden Theatre, to be seen beginning Monday night at the Harris Theatre, where the Mary Roberts Rinehart farce-comedy, "Cheer Up," will make way for it. Mr. Kellerd has also in preparation other Shakespeare plays which had been intended to supersede "Hamlet" at the Garden, but which have not yet been reached in the repertoire.

MME. JULIA CULP APPEARS.

A Dutch Lieder Singer's Success In Her Carnegie Hall Recital.

Few Lieder singers who come to New York with a high established reputation in Europe disclose so soon and so convincingly the grounds for it, and grounds for the duplication of it here, as Mme. Julia Culp, who made her first appearance in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. She is a Dutch artist whose voice is described as a contralto, though it hardly has all the characteristic quality of a true contralto; but there will be no quarrel with the description that is applied to an organ so beautiful as hers. It has an altogether remarkable richness and silken smoothness; it is admirably equalized throughout its whole range; it has great power and fullness, which she can modulate to the extreme of pianissimo. There are many technical excellences in her employment of it, and one of the most noteworthy is her breath control, which, with her artistic intelligence, enables her to do unusual things in the way of phrasing.

Mme. Culp is sincerely and unswervingly devoted to the interpretation of her songs, to the representation of their underlying mood and the changing expression of each line. There is a wide range and variety in her power of expression. And yet with all this resource some may have found a certain monotony in her delivery of some of her songs, especially in her way of making succesive crescendos on successive phrases, and, in a manner, interrupting the emotional continuity; but it must be said that she was never guilty of disturbing the musical phrase. Probably to consider so is to consider too curiously, in view of all the extraordinary excellences of Mme. Culp's art and the full measure of enjoyment that she gave to fastidious lovers of Leider singing.

Her programme was made up of three groups of Schubert's, Schumann's, and Brahms's songs, respectively, almost without exception among the better known of the song répertory. Such songs as these can hardly become hackneyed, however well they are known, and if Mme. Culp disclosed no new beauties in them, she set the old ones forth in a manner that at once gained her the eager suffrages of her audience, which was heartily enthusiastic and showed itself delighted and beguiled by the voice and the nobly artistic singing of this artist.

Schubert's "Du Bist die Ruh" and "Ave Maria" were sung with especial beauty, the latter with breadth and dignity of phrase and intensity of expression; similarly fine in its long sustained phrasing was Schumann's "Du Bist wie eine Blume"; there was exquisite grace in his "Mondnacht," and in his "Waldesgesprach" she showed power in a very different style. The feeling with which she sang the "Intermezzo" was far removed from sentimentality, and few could have failed to note the significance of her phrasing of its last stanza. Her six songs by Brahms were among his best and best known.

Mme. Culp's accompanist, her compatriot, Mr. Bos, who had served here in a similar capacity for Dr. Wullner on his several visits, played the accompaniments with exquisite taste and appropriateness.

Rev. Dr. Legh Dickinson.

The Rev. Dr. Legh Dickinson, one of the oldest clergymen of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, died yesterday in his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 83. He was retired several years ago as rector emeritus of the West Park Episcopal Church, West Park, N. Y., where he had been rector fourteen years. Dr. Dickinson was graduated from Columbia College in 1851, and from Virginia Theological Seminary in 1855.

He was an authority on English literature, was a writer and poet in connection with his ecclesiastical work, and the author of a hymn ("To the Trinity") which was translated into several languages.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES DARLING IRWIN, one of the oldest customs brokers in this city, died on Tuesday at his home, 136 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. He was a member of the firm of James D. Irwin & Co. of 15 Whitehall Street. Mr. Irwin left a wife, a son, and three daughters.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LODGE, President of the Chelsea Savings Bank and a member of the Executive Committee of the Chelsea Trust Company, died on Thursday at Chelsea, Mass. He was 72 years old.

JEROME L. BERGEN, a retired real estate dealer, died on Wednesday at his home, 370 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Bergen was born seventy-one years ago in the old town of Flatlands, L. I. For thirty years he was Superintendent of the Flatlands Reformed Church. A wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Dr. DAVID CHARLES WHALEY is dead at Pomeroy, Ohio. He was 85 years old, and was the last man alive who could boast being an actual son of the American Revolution. His father was a soldier in the struggle for independence and was 78 years old when his son was born.

WILLIAM T. MITCHELL, formerly of Los Angeles, Cal., died on Wednesday at his home, 475 Second Street, Brooklyn. He was 52 years old and left a widow.

ROBERT REILLY, who was a bodyguard to President Lincoln when the latter made his address at Gettysburg, died on Thursday at Canton, Ohio. He was a resident of Newark, N. J. Mr. Reilly was 69 years old.

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, who was President of the Nassau Club since its organization twelve years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 118 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Dougherty was 49 years old. He left a wife and daughter.

WILLIAM P. DOUGLAS, who made the tests for bedrock for the McAdoo and Pennsylvania tunnels, died on Tuesday at his residence, 943 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Cypress Hills thirty-two years ago.

WILLIAM C. FOWLER, a retired business man, formerly President of the Long Island Bank of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home in Greenwich, Conn. He was 89 years old and a native of Yorktown, N. Y. He went to Brooklyn when a young man and was for many years prominent in business there.

HARRY SCHULZ, who served as a Republican Assemblyman from 1884 to 1886, died on Wednesday at his home, 249 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born there fifty-three years ago, and left a widow and daughter.

GEORGE CLARK, a retired member of Typographical Union No. 6, died on Wednesday at his home, 22 West Thirteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J. He had been a union member for fifty years.

WARREN B. ENGLISH, former Democratic Congressman from California, died on Thursday at Santa Rosa, Cal. He was elected to Congress in 1892 and served one term.

EDWARD W. WICKERSHAM, a cousin of Attorney General Wickersham, died yesterday at the Proctor home, Peoria, Ill. He was in his 77th year. Mr. Wickersham was born in Ohio Dec. 10, 1836. After the civil war he went to Chicago, where he engaged in business for a time. During the Paris Exposition he was a representative of the United States in the French capital.

ELLA EWING, 40 years old, who was known as the Missouri Giantess, died yesterday at her home, Gorin, Mo., near Quincy, Ill. Miss Ewing was eight feet three inches tall.

Recorder ELWOOD S. CAMPBELL, 59 years old, of Roseland, N. J., died at his home Thursday night from heart disease.

ELISHA H. GOODWIN, 71 years old, for thirty years in the Treasurer's office of the New York Central Railroad, died yesterday at his home, 56 Sanford Avenue, Flushing.

THOMAS W. ROE, 68 years old, for twenty-five years a policeman of the New York force, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital.

ANTON SCHOTT, 66 years old, who assisted in the introduction of Wagnerian operas here, is dead at Stuttgart, Germany. He was brought here by Dr. Damrosch in 1883 and was a member of the German company at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mme. LOUISE BOUAS, a teacher of French, 69 years old, was found dead yesterday in her room in the house of Mrs. B. S. Edwards, 36 West Forty-sixth Street.

JAMES B. KIDD, 60 years old, of 486 Branhall Avenue, Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday on a Ninth Avenue elevated train at Franklin and Greenwich Streets. Mr. Kidd was an examiner at United States Appraisers' Stores in this city.

Sir EDWARD DALTON SHEA, 93 years old, said to have been the oldest active legislator in the British Empire, died yesterday in St. John's, N. F. He was a former President of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, 79 years old, formerly with the Linen Thread Company of New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J.

WILLIAM GERRY SLADE, 78 years old, a builder, died yesterday at his home, 832 West Eighty-seventh Street from pleurisy.

Mrs. OILDA DE APEZTEGUIA WOLFE, 22 years old, wife of John Wolfe, and daughter of the late Marquis de Apeztegula, died yesterday in Paris.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SLINGSBY.—Doris Elaine, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Slingsby, 151 West 129th St., New York, Jan. 9.

Engaged.

SMITH—GOODNOW.—Dr. Samuel Smith of Ballston Spa, N. Y., and 829 Park Av., announces the engagement of his daughter, Margery, to Mr. David Franklin Goodnow, son of Prof. Frank J. Goodnow and Mrs. Goodnow of 45 Riverside Drive.

Married.

ALTSCHUL—GOODHART.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, 1913, by the Rev. Dr. H. G. Enelow, Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Goodhart, to Mr. Frank Altschul.

HAMMONS—ANYON.—Jan. 9, Ethel Anyon to Earl W. Hammons.

Brooklyn.

COONEY—LA FRANCE.—Jan. 5, Anna La France to Thomas F. Cooney.

Died.

BAKER.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, Smith T. Baker, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 16 Garden Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BARTOW.—At Utica, N. Y., Jan. 6, Pierrepont Bartow. New York papers please copy.

BAYLES.—On Friday, Jan. 10, 1913, at her late residence, 404 Main St., Orange, N. J., after a brief illness, Catharine Seguine, widow of George Bayles, M. D., and daughter of the late Stephen and Margaret Wallace Johnson, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral service at Grace Church, Orange, at 11 A. M., on Monday, Jan. 13. Interment St. Andrew's, Richmond, S. I.

CROOKS.—On Friday, Jan. 10, Jane B. Crooks. Funeral services at her late residence, 73 East 121st St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CURTIS.—On Jan. 3, in Boston, Blanche Densmore Curtis.

DRAKE.—On Jan. 9, 1913, Elizabeth Henderson Drake, widow of the late Theodore A. Drake. Funeral services at her late residence, 582 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

FLINT.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, 1913, at her home, 39 Morris St., Yonkers, N. Y., after a long illness, Nellie A., wife of John Flint, and daughter of the late James and Mary Buckelew Cosgrove. Funeral services at Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Morris St., Yonkers, Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FOWLER.—William C., at Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 8, in the 89th year of his age. Funeral at Peekskill, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 11, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central at 12:19.

GOODWIN.—At his residence, 55 Sanford Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 10, 1913, Elisha H. Goodwin, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M. Trains leave Pennsylvania Terminal at 2:18 for Main St.

GREGORY.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, Jan. 9, 1913, Adeliza Daniels, wife of William A. Gregory. Funeral services from her late residence, 160 Arlington Av., on Sunday, Jan. 12, at 1 P. M.

KEEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, 1913, at 76 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J., Oscar Keen, son of the late George A. and Anna M. Keen, in the 58th year of his age. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newark, on Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

KIDD.—Suddenly, Jan. 10, James B. Kidd, aged 62, of 486 Bramhall Av., Jersey City, late examiner at United States Appraisers stores. Funeral services, Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Sunday, 10:30. Interment at convenience of family.

KUHN.—On Jan. 10, aged 11 months, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Marguerite J. and Charles E. Kuhn. Services 11 A. M. Sunday at 471 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn. Watertown, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Jordan, N. Y., and Roselle, N. J., papers please copy.

LANGERFELD.—On Jan. 10, at her residence, 45 West 85th St., Elizabeth W., wife of Ewald Langerfeld. Funeral private.

LEE.—Jan. 9, 1913, Alice Mott Lee, eldest daughter of the late Charles H. and Virginia G. Lee, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Francis J. Dilles, 3,485 Broadway. Funeral services Saturday, 1:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn New Orleans papers please copy.

MYERS.—William. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Sunday, 10:30 o'clock. Masons invited.

McCOY.—At Jersey City, on Friday, Jan. 10, 1913, John, beloved husband of Catherine McCoy. Funeral service at his late residence 183 Arlington Av., on Sunday, Jan. 12, at 5:30 P. M. Interment convenience of family.

McINTYRE.—On Jan. 9, at his residence, 303 West 74th St., Ewen McIntyre, in the 88th year of his age. Funeral services will be held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Saturday at 11:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

McINTYRE.—The College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, Columbia University, learns with infinite sorrow of the death of Ewen McIntyre, for many years President of this institution. The officers, Trustees, members, alumni, and students are requested to be present at the funeral services to be held at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Saturday at 11:30 o'clock A. M. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President.

THOMAS S. MAIN, Secretary.

MORRIS.—On Jan. 8, John Morris, at his late residence, 408 Amity St., Flushing, L. I. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Sunday, Jan. 12, at 1 P. M. Interment St. Mary's.

ORD.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, 1913, at the Hotel St. Regis, New York City, Joseph P. Ord. Funeral services at All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock.

PARSONS.—Caroline Reed, eldest daughter of Albert W. and Mary Reed Harris, wife of Sheldon Parsons, at Monroe, N. Y., on Jan. 10.

PELL.—At his home, Lakewood, N. J., Frederick Aycrigg Pell, in the 73d year of his age. Services at the house on arrival of train leaving Central R. R. of New Jersey, West 23d St., 9:50 Saturday morning. Carriages will be in waiting at the Lakewood station.

PELL.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—Office of the society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York, Jan. 10, 1913. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, Frederick Aycrigg Pell, at Lak

FARRELL PINS HOPES ON MANAGER CHANCE

President of Yankees Arranging for His Team to Play on Polo Grounds.

President Frank J. Farrell of the New York Americans returned yesterday from Chicago with the signed contract of Frank Le Roy Chance as Manager of the Yankees for a term of three years tucked away in his inside pocket. Mr. Farrell was the happiest man in town. As he went hurriedly through his stack of mail from fans and acquaintances his face beamed with smiles, and he realized that New York fandom is somewhat tickled over the acquisition of the man who made the Chicago Cubs one of the greatest ball clubs that ever played the game.

"In engaging Frank Chance," said Mr. Farrell, "my ambition has been realized. I am confident that the completion of the big deal is approved by the New York baseball fans, who deserve the best that our American League Club can give. Chance has signed for three years, but the terms will not be disclosed for business reasons. That is a matter that concerns only Chance and the New York Club. It is sufficient to say that I went to Chicago to sign Chance and not to disappoint the metropolitan baseball public.

"In the negotiations Chance made no attempt to hold me up. The terms agreed upon were mutually satisfactory, and Chance already is enthusiastic over the prospects. He thinks he has some excellent material, and I intend to assist him in every way to develop a first-class ball team. I am frank to say that New York is the only city that could have induced Chance to return to the game.

"He wanted to come here to prove that he could hold his own with the other American League managers. He also realized that he had a worthy rival in John McGraw of the Giants, who is an old friend, and before he left me yesterday in Chicago he said he knew that he was about to undertake a difficult task to cope with the Giants in point of skill and popularity. Chance is in splendid health. He has gained twenty pounds since last season, and says he is ready to make an aggressive campaign.

"He will be here on or about Feb. 10 to attend the American League meeting, when he may complete several deals he has under consideration, but, on the whole, he seems to be satisfied with the players already in hand, and is anxious to inspect them at Bermuda before he decides upon radical changes, if such changes are necessary. Chance does not claim that he will win the pennant this year, but he does believe that he will give New York a ball club worthy of the name."

President Farrell yesterday visited the offices of the Giants and had a long conference with President Hempstead of the rival New York Club. After their talk neither of the officials would say anything about what the conference was about, but it is supposed that they were discussing the arrangement whereby the Yankees will play at the Polo Grounds during the coming season.

It was the wish of the late John T. Brush to reciprocate to Mr. Farrell for allowing the Giants to play at American League Park on the Polo Grounds when stands burned down two years ago. It is understood that the new officials of the Giants are anxious to carry out Mr. Brush's wishes in the matter, and in a short time it is believed that it will be officially announced that the Yankees will play their games at the Polo Grounds.

It is understood that Mr. Farrell has practically decided not to take up an optional agreement to use the Hilltop Grounds for another season, as the owners, it is stated, are very anxious to cut the park into building lots, as there is a great demand for real estate in that section.

It is understood that Manager Chance told friends in Chicago after he signed with the Yankees that it was to be in no way understood that he would not don a uniform and get back into the game. That all depends on how the Yankee infield shapes up when he sees it in action in Bermuda. Chance has always had great admiration for Hal Chase, and it is not at all improbable that he will do an exceptional thing in baseball and place the left-hander at second base. Chance stated that he saw Chase play second base on the Coast, and, although left-handed infielders have been very rare in the major leagues, there have been a few successful ones, and they were by no means as clever performers as Chase.

When Chase was playing in the bushes around San Jose in California he covered second base frequently, and was a star in the position. In fact, Chase is a performer of great versatility and can play in any position. When he was at Santa Clara University Chase was the regular catcher on the college team, and, although a left-hander, his work was so fine that he attracted much attention at the time. Chase has told his friends here that nothing would please him better than to cover second in the Yankee infield if Chance decides to get back into the game and play first base.

Louis Drucke of the Giants will probably be sent to the Pacific Coast League in a short time, because Manager Jack Atkin of the Sacramento Club is negotiating with Manager McGraw for the release of the big pitcher. Drucke failed with the Giants because his pitching arm was injured in a street car accident in this city two years ago.

In reversing a decision of the National Board of Minor Leagues in Cincinnati yesterday the National Baseball Commission gave notice that at its annual meeting in Chicago next Thursday it would advocate the adoption of a uniform contract for both major and minor leagues.

The case in question was an appeal by Player Manning from a decision of the National Board. The latter had refused his claim for salary against the York, Penn., Club of the Tri-State League from June 1 to the end of the Tri-State season. Manning was injured in a championship game and, after coming from the hospital, was suspended by the York Club for disability. A stipulation in his contract held that the club was only bound to pay him for one month following his release from the hospital. The commission held that in case the club did not release the player outright at the expiration of a month, it would be forced to pay him the salary, as it was against the letter and spirit of the National agreement to suspend a player for disability when that disability was sustained on the ball field. Player Manning was declared a free agent unless the York Club pays the player the demands asked for within ten days.

The commission then stated that uniform contracts alone would eliminate this evil.

Evers Selects Cubs' Uniforms.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Manager John Evers of the Chicago National League Club announced to-day that he had decided on the uniforms to be worn by his players during the coming season. He said the pencil stripes will not be seen on the home uniforms this season, as last year, and that they will be pure white. The road "togs," he said, would be dark blue. On the breasts of the home uniforms the word "Cubs" will appear in blue letters, and the same word in white letters will appear on the traveling suits. Plain blue military sweaters will go with both uniforms. The manager announced that he had ordered two of the white uniforms for himself. He says that now that he is manager it will add to the dignity of the position to appear at all times as nearly as possible in a spotless suit.

Dartmouth Baseball Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 10.—Dartmouth's baseball schedule, as announced by the Athletic Council this evening, calls for twenty-five games, eleven of which are at home. The schedule is:

April 11, Seton Hall at South Orange; 12, Princeton at Princeton; 14, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 15, Fordham at Fordham; 16, West Point at West Point; 23, Colby at Hanover; 24, Colby at Hanover; 26, Maine at Hanover; 28, Cornell at Ithaca; 29, Syracuse at Syracuse.

May 3, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Hanover; 7, Lafayette at Hanover; 13, Tufts at Medford; 14, Yale at New Haven; 16, Syracuse at Hanover; 17, Williams at Hanover; 22, Vermont at Hanover; 24, Williams at Williamstown; 28, Harvard at Cambridge; 30, Holy Cross at Worcester; 31, Tufts at Hanover.

June 16, Cornell at Hanover; 21, Vermont at Hanover; 23, Amherst at Amherst; 24, Amherst at Hanover.

HARVARD FOOTBALL CAPTAIN.

Storer and Hitchcock In an Even Race—Election Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—Although the football season was finished nearly two months ago the Captain for the next year's 'Varsity eleven at Harvard has not been elected. Early next week Capt. Wendell of last season's team will call together the twenty men who are eligible to vote because of playing in the Yale game. The two prominent candidates for the place are the tackles, Robert T. P. Storer and Rex Hitchcock. Both have played on the 'Varsity team for two years. The vote is sure to be a close one, although the man elected eventually will receive a unanimous vote. In fact, the feeling is so evenly divided that it has been suggested that the football men will chose a compromise candidate.

Frank O'Brien, the end rush, will be a senior next Fall, as will Tudor Gardiner, who played tackle two years ago until he was hurt in the Princeton game. It is not thought, however, that either of these men will be considered when it comes to a vote. Gardiner has not received his 'Varsity letter. Last year he coached the freshman team which beat both the Yale and Princeton freshman teams.

This evening R. T. Perkins, '80, gave a dinner to the Harvard freshmen football players, among those present being Tudor Gardiner, the coach; Capt. Wendell of the 'Varsity eleven, and Percy D. Haughton, the 'Varsity coach.

PRINCETON COACHES SIGN.

Keene Fitzpatrick and W. J. Clarke Re-engaged for Track and Baseball.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Keene Fitzpatrick, Princeton's athletic trainer, and William J. Clarke, the Tigers' baseball coach, have signed contracts extending their terms of service here, according to an announcement made to-day by the Princeton Athletic Association. Although Coach Clarke's present contract does not expire until the end of next season he today agreed to direct the Princeton ball players for another term of five years, the contract expiring in 1918. Clarke has had direct charge of the Tigers for the past two seasons, and both times has developed nines that have defeated Yale and Harvard.

The term of Trainer Fitzpatrick's contract is not made public, but it is known that the length of it would not be limited by the Princeton authorities. The spectacular improvement in the physical condition of the Tiger athletes since his arrival and the development of the track team under his tutelage has created an almost unprecedented approval of his work. In two years here he has developed track teams that have tied and defeated Yale, a feat not accomplished here for sixteen years. Both Clarke and Fitzpatrick have had popular recognition in the way of honorary elections to Princeton senior classes during their short stays here.

Wisconsin's Football Captain Ill.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.—Alvin Tandberg, Captain-elect of the Wisconsin football team, still was in a critical condition from pneumonia to-day. Doctors, however, look for a change for the better soon.

HAROLD SLATER IN FINAL.

He and Robert Hunter Opponents for Chief Golf Trophy at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 10.—Harold Slater of Fox Hills plays Robert Hunter of Wee Burn in to-morrow's final round for the President's trophy in the tenth annual mid-winter golf tournament, as a result of to-day's keenly contested semi-finals. Slater's win was from Irving S. Robeson of Oak Hill, who was three down at the turn, made a brilliant rally, evened the match on the sixteenth green, halved the seventeenth and lost the eighteenth.

Hunter's victory was over C. L. Becker of Woodland. One up at the turn, he took the tenth hole, lost the eleventh and twelfth, won the thirteenth, halved the fourteenth, won the fifteenth, lost the sixteenth, and the match with halves on the two remaining holes.

In the second division, S. H. Patterson of Plainfield was defeated by Henry C. Fownes of Oakmont by five and four.

In the third division, John G. Todd of Upper Montclair advanced to play H. W. Hemphill of Atlantic City by a three and two win over George L. Lyon of Durham.

In the fourth division both C. W. Harmon of Wykagyl and J. D. C. Rumsey of Brooklyn were put out of the running. Rev. T. A. Cheatham of Salisbury won seven and five in his match with the former, and K. L. Jewett of Aberdeen scored three and one in play of the latter.

JOHNSON'S AUTO SEIZED.

Pugilist's Saloon Fixtures Also Taken to Satisfy Judgment of $5,621.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Jack Johnson's automobile, a safe, and the fixtures of the saloon of which he was until recently the proprietor were seized to-day by the Sheriff to satisfy a judgment of $5,621, obtained against the negro pugilist by a brewing company. The seizure was made at the residence here which Johnson gave his mother and where he makes his home.

Donahue Defeats Martin in Ring.

Harry Donahue of Chicago defeated Al Martin of New York in the main ten-round bout at the New Polo Athletic Association last night. Donahue was the aggressor from the start, and at the end of the bout had his opponent tired and covering up. In the semi-final bout, Joe Shears boxed a four-round draw with Harry Allen. In the other bouts, Hal Houck knocked out Young Block in two rounds, and Young Peck knocked out Joe Brown in three rounds.

Stars In Xavier Games.

With the cream of the Eastern athletes in competition, athletic history will certainly be made at the big games of the Xavier Athletic Association in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory to-night. Some of the out-of-town celebrities who will be seen are Tom Halpin of the Boston Athletic Association, the quarter-mile champion of the United States; H. C. Elphinstone of the Baltimore Cross Country Club, the Southern cross-country champion and two-mile record holder; Johnny Gallagher of Georgetown University, and L. E. Wenz, the remarkable Roselle High School youngster who won the Eastern scholastic cross-country championship at Philadelphia last Fall. Elphinstone, Gallagher, and Wenz will measure strides with Harry Smith, the ten-mile National champion; Billy Kramer, the National cross-country champion; Lewis Scott, the four-mile record holder; Tom Collins, the former five-mile indoor champion; George Holden, the former scholastic cross-country champion, and thirty-two other long-distance cracks in the special three-mile limited handicap. Halpin will appear against Mel Sheppard, Abe Pepis, Gus Schnabel, Dan Kuhn, Harry Oltman, and a fleet field of fliers in the 300-yard event. Sheppard also is entered in the three-quarter-mile handicap. Among the other competitors in that race will be Eddie Frick, Joe Bromilow, Myles McHugh, Matty Geis, Dick Egan, Ed Garvey, and Billy Anderson.

Morningside Tourney Near End.

In last night's game of the amateur Class B 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, Morris J. Doyle defeated William Canady by the score of 150 to 101 in forty-four innings. Doyle made high runs of 23 and 17 and averaged 3 18-44. Canady's highest runs were 16 and 13 and he had an average of 2 10-45. The deciding game of the tournament will be played this evening, when Doyle, who is leading the tournament with a record of four victories and no defeats, will oppose Charles Cerf, who is second, having won three games and lost one. In the event of the latter winning a tie will be created between Cerf and Doyle. Sylvester Levy is third.

Otis Wins Again at Billiards.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Charles Otis of Brooklyn again defeated Frank Jones of Philadelphia to-night in the second game in the National Three-Cushion League, 50 to 34. Otis had high runs of 4, 5, and 6, and his safety play throughout the game was perfect. Jones's highest run was 3.

Mrs. Cuneo Drives Fast Mile.

Mrs. Joan Cuneo drove a 300 cubic inches racing car over the Long Island Motor Parkway yesterday at a speed of ninety-six miles an hour. Mrs. Cuneo had planned to drive the giant J. I. C. racing car to beat the world's road record, but just before the trial the rocker arm smashed. The accident was due to the attempt to open up a high-powered car in cold weather.

Auto Run from Chicago to Boston.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Board of Governors of the Chicago Automobile Club to-night gave its sanction to a reliability run from Chicago to Boston via New York. It probably will be held during the last week in June. An odd requirement of the contestants will be that they travel day and night and that the motors of their machines shall run continuously.

TINY POMERANIANS SHOWN TO SOCIETY

Mrs. Frank Smyth's Banner Admiral Best of All in Exhibition at Waldorf.

Banner Admiral, an orange-colored Pomeranian weighing three and one-half pounds, swept the boards in the third annual specialty show given by the American Pomeranian Club in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday. Banner Admiral is a recent importation from England, and is the property of Mrs. Frank Smyth, President of the club and owner of the Swiss Mountain Kennels. As Afon Ginger the dog won fame at the English shows, but it was recently rechristened. He is said to be the best of all orange-colored Pomeranians.

The judging of the little aristocrats was under the direction of Reuben Clarke, who recently came here from England, and his awards were received with satisfaction throughout the day. It was his first experience as a judge in this country, and at the conclusion of the show last evening he was high in his praise of the class of Pomeranians exhibited. He declared that they were fully up to the standard of the English Pomeranian, many of which have recently been imported to this country.

The actual number of dogs entered at yesterday's show did not quite equal the record established a year ago, but it is doubtful if a more representative entry of this breed has ever been made. A total of 154 dogs were benched, comprising about 400 entries for the 125 classes, half of which were specials. Most of the high-class dogs of this country and England, including a number of champions, competed for the various honors.

Second honors went to Mrs. A. de B. Keim's Champion Little Sallie Lynd, which won the premier place for the leader in opposite sex to the best dog of the show. This dog is American bred and one of the finest of the Pomeranian type. She was adjudged superior to any of the importations of her sex, but did not crowd Banner Admiral very closely for the highest honors, as the latter was a good leader throughout the show. Champion Little Sallie Lynd had no easy time in her class, as Horwich Beauty, the chocolate-colored Pomeranian, owned by Miss M. Kennedy of Hempstead, L. I., ran her a very close second.

Mrs. F. T. Clarke's Champion Ashton Wee Oliver got the reserve award in the winners class for dogs. Like the others, he ran a close distance behind Banner Admiral, but despite this fact he made a fine showing. Ashton Wee Oliver is a heavy-coated and sound-colored black, a good mover, and a fine show dog.

Mrs. R. F. Mayhew carried off first honors in both the team and the brace class for dogs, and the Swiss Mountain Kennels repeated in the team and brace class for any sex as well as the brace class for bitches. The Swiss Mountain Kennels won more blue ribbons than any other exhibitor.

Among those in attendance during the day and evening sessions were Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia, Mrs. Dallas, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Robert Sedgwick, Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Dows, J. Mifflen Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wessman, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Pauline Murphy, Mrs. Frank Smyth of Philadelphia, Mrs. Hartley Williamson, Miss Elsie Hydon, Mrs. W. M. Caner Wiederseim, Mrs. M. E. Harby, Miss Linda Browning, Miss E. W. Lewis, Miss D. B. Champion, Mrs. M. Mandy, Mrs. Henry Jarrett, Mrs. J. M. Rhodes, Mrs. A. Von Bernuth, Mrs. E. S. Allard, Huntington, L. I.; Miss Percy Pyne, Fort Lee, N. J.; Mrs. R. H. Curry, South Hamilton, Mass.; Mrs. H. W. Kirkland, Hollidayburg, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Lutton, Miss I. M. C. Lutton, Mrs. R. F. Mayhew, Mrs. E. B. Lynch, Mrs. Harry Stewart Hall, A. W. Freeth, Mrs. Edith Stone, Miss Marjorie Smylie, Miss Lena Schilling, Miss Meta Von Bernuth, Mrs. Samuel Willets, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Addyman, Walter Birney, Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Berendsohn, Dr. De Mund, Miss Kitty Barber, Miss D. B. Champion, Stapleton, S. I.; Mrs. Theodore Dougherty, Miss E. King, Miss Mildred Holmes, Miss Elizabeth Maben, Mrs. Charles E. Durnell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Barnett, Miss Mildred D. Rogers, Mrs. Gustavia Sneff, Mrs. John W. Weber, Mrs. Bertram G. Work, Mrs. Edith B. Schwarz, Miss Emily Mogge, C. W. Quintard, Mrs. Frank T. Clarke, Reuben Clarke, Miss M. Kennedy, Hempstead; Mrs. De Ruyter D. Hollins, Mrs. Frederick Devoe Holder, Miss Pauline Guye, Mrs. J. R. M. Schadle, Mrs. Ralph C. Stewart, Landsdowne, Penn.; Mrs. H. J. Wuchter, Siegfried, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Doran, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Henrietta H. Delaney, Philadelphia, Penn. The summaries:

Class 1.—Puppy, Dogs, (black)—Won by Miss E. W. Lewis's Bogota Jack Spratt, Hempstead, L. I.

Class 2.—Novice, Dogs, (black)—Won by Mrs. W. Wylie's Cairndhu Gip.

Class 3.—Limit, Dogs, (black)—Won by Mrs. R. F. Mayhew's Haughty Boy.

Class 4.—Open, Dogs, (black)—Won by Mrs. Frank T. Clarke's Ch. Ashton Wee Oliver.

Class 5.—Puppy, Dogs, (brown or chocolate)—Won by Mrs. Frank T. Clarke's Fairfax Chocolate Soldier.

Class 6.—Novice, Dogs, (brown or chocolate)—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Moreno.

Class 7.—Limit, Dogs, (under eight pounds,) brown or chocolate—Won by Mrs. A. M. Egan's Ashlake Prince.

Class 8.—Open, Dogs, (under eight pounds,) brown or chocolate—Won by Mrs. A. M. Egan's Ashlake Prince.

Class 9.—Puppy, Dogs, (sable or shaded sable)—Won by Miss Nannie Snodgrass's Blennerhassett Buff.

Class 10.—Novice, Dogs, (sable or shaded sable)—Won by Mrs. E. E. Bernheimer's Sable Fox.

Class 11.—Limit, Dogs, (under eight pounds,) sable or shaded sable—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Afon Squinny.

Class 12.—Open, Dogs, (under eight pounds,) sable or shaded sable—Won by Mrs. A. von Bernuth's Banner Wildfire.

Class 13.—Puppy, Dogs and Bitches, (white)—Won by Oak Hill Kennels' Oak Hill Star Flower.

Class 14.—Novice, Dogs and Bitches, (white)—Won by Oak Hill Kennels' Oak Hill Star Flower.

Class 15.—Limit, Dogs and Bitches (white)—Won by Mrs. Whitney Warren's White Boy.

Class 16.—Open, Dogs and Bitches (white)—Won by Mrs. Whitney Warren's White Boy.

Class 17.—Puppy Dogs and Bitches (blue or beaver)—Won by Oak Hill Kennels' Oak Hill Dainty Bluette.

Class 18.—Novice, Dogs and Bitches (blue or beaver)—Won by Mrs. James Glennon's Glenegarry Swell.

Class 19.—Limit, Dogs and Bitches, (under eight pounds,) blue or beaver—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Vixen.

Class 20.—Open, Dogs and Bitches, (under eight pounds,) blue or beaver—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Vixen.

Class 21.—Puppy Dogs and Bitches (orange or cream)—Won by Mrs. E. S. Allard's Pomland Duke of Kent.

Class 22.—Novice, Dogs and Bitches (orange or cream)—Won by Mrs. E. S. Allard's Pomland Duke of Kent.

Class 23.—Limit, Dogs and Bitches, (under eight pounds,) orange or cream—Won by Mrs. R. F. Mayhew's Fox Hills Phoebus.

Class 24.—Open, Dogs and Bitches, (under eight pounds,) orange or cream—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Admiral.

Class 25.—Puppy Dogs and Bitches (any other color)—Won by Mrs. Frank T. Clarke's Fairfax Miss Consequence.

Class 26.—Novice, Dogs and Bitches (any other color)—Won by Mrs. Edith B. Schwarz's Alfontaine.

Class 27.—Limit, Dogs and Bitches, (under eight pounds,) any other color—Won by Mrs. William Caner Wiedersem's Afon Honey's Mite.

Class 28.—Open, Dogs and Bitches, (under eight pounds,) any other color—Won by Mrs. A. Holmes's Dainty Marco.

Class 29.—Limit, Dogs and Bitches, (eight pounds and over,) any color but white—Won by Oak Hill Kennels' Oak Hill Red Rambler.

Class 30.—Open, Dogs and Bitches, (eight pounds and over,) any color but white—Won by Mr. and Mrs. Gus Barnett's Jolly Chap.

Class 31.—Open, Dogs, (five pounds and under,) any color—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Admiral.

Class 32.—Open, Dogs, (over five pounds and not exceeding eight pounds)—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner His Lordship.

Class 33.—Winners, Dogs—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Admiral; Mrs. Frank T. Clark's Ch. Ashton Wee Oliver, reserve.

Class 34.—Puppy Dogs, American or Canadian bred, (black, brown, or chocolate)—Won by Bogota Kennels' Bogota Jack Spratt.

Class 35.—Open, Dogs, American or Canadian bred, (black, brown, or chocolate)—Won by Mrs. E. S. Avis's Dainty Mite.

Class 36.—Puppy, Dogs, American or Canadian bred (any other color)—Won by Mrs. E. S. Allard's Pomland Duke of Kent.

Class 37.—Open, Dogs, American or Canadian bred (any other color)—Won by Mrs. E. S. Allard's Pomland Prince Orson.

Class 38.—Veteran, Dogs (over six years of age)—Won by Oak Hill Kennels' Pom Patch Tufnell.

Class 39.—Champion, Dogs and Bitches (for A. K. C. recorded champions)—Won by Mrs. Frank T. Clarke's Ch. Ashton Wee Oliver.

Class 40.—Brace, Dogs—Won by Mrs. R. F. Mayhew's brace.

Class 41.—Team, Dogs—Won by Mrs. R. F. Mayhew's team.

Class 42.—Puppy Bitches (black)—Won by Mrs. R. H. Curry's Hamilton Dainty Girl.

Class 43.—Novice, Bitches (black)—Won by Mrs. A. de B. Keim's Marietta Lynd.

Class 44.—Limit, Bitches (under eight pounds,) black—Won by Mrs. Ralph C. Stewart's Afon Girlie.

Class 45.—Open, Bitches, (under eight pounds,) black—Won by Mrs. Ralph C. Stewart's Afon Girlie.

Class 46.—Puppy, Bitches (brown or chocolate)—Won by Miss Kitty Barber's Kitty Darling.

Class 47.—Novice, Bitches (brown or chocolate)—Won by Mrs. M. Johnson's Little Wonder.

Class 48.—Limit, Bitches, (under eight pounds,) brown or chocolate—Won by Miss M. Kennedy's Horwich Beauty.

Class 49.—Open, Bitches, (under eight pounds,) brown or chocolate—Won by Miss M. Kennedy's Horwich Beauty.

Class 50.—Puppy Bitches, (sable or shaded sable)—Won by Mrs. H. W. Kirkland's Glenkirk Woolly Nymph.

Class 51.—Novice, Bitches (sable or shaded sable)—Won by Mrs. H. W. Kirkland's Glenkirk Woolly Nymph.

Class 52.—Limit, Bitches, under eight pounds,) sable or shaded sable—Won by Miss M. Kennedy's Wee Butterfly.

Class 53.—Open, Bitches, (under eight pounds,) sable or shaded sable—Won by Miss M. Kennedy's Wee Butterfly.

Class 54.—Open, Bitches, (five pounds and under, any color)—Won by Mrs. A. de B. Keim's Ch. Little Sally Lynd; Miss M. Kennedy's Horwich Beauty, second.

Class 55.—Open, Bitches, (over five pounds and not exceeding eight pounds)—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Princess Nina.

Class 56.—Winners, Bitches—Won by Mrs. A. de B. Keim's Ch. Little Sally Lynd; Miss M. Kennedy's Horwich Beauty, second.

Class 57.—Puppy, Bitches, American or Canadian bred, (black, brown, or chocolate)—Won by Mrs. M. Johnson's Little Wonder.

Class 58.—Open, Bitches, American or Canadian bred, (black, brown, or chocolate)—Won by Mrs. A. de B. Keim's Linda Lynd.

Class 59.—Puppy, Bitches, American or Canadian bred, (any other color)—Won by Mrs. E. S. Allard's Pomland Tafy Girl.

Class 60.—Open, Bitches, American or Canadian bred, (any other color)—Won by Mrs. R. H. Curry's Little Dolly.

Class 61.—Veteran, Bitches, (over six years of age)—Won by Miss Hydon's Pom Patch Flyaway.

Class 62.—Open, Dogs, (bred by exhibitor)—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Moreno.

Class 63.—Open, Bitches, (bred by exhibitor)—Won by Mrs. A. de B. Keim's Ch. Little Sally Lynd.

Class 64.—Brace, Bitches—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' brace.

Class 65.—Team, Bitches—Won by Mrs. A. de B. Keim's team.

Class 66.—Brace, any sex—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' brace.

Class 67.—Team, any sex—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' team.

Class 68.—Children's Class, (for children not over fourteen years of age,) Dogs and Bitches—Won by Miss Pauline Guye's Sweet Mollie.

Class 69.—Actress Class, Open, Dogs and Bitches, (for members of the profession only)—Won by Mrs. Hanlang's Sable Mite.

Class 70.—Open, Dogs, (owned on the Island of Manhattan, champions barred)—Won by Mrs. Bertram G. Work's Mervyn.

Class 71.—Open, Bitches, (owned on the Island of Manhattan, champions barred)—Won by Mrs. Gustavia Senff's Offley Sweet Marjory.

Class 72.—Selling Class, Dogs and Bitches—Won by Mrs. W. Wylie's Cairndhu Mina.

C. C. N. Y. SWIMMERS LOSE.

Princeton Wins Races and Water Polo In Easy Fashion.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Princeton was superior to the College of the City of New York in swimming and water polo to-night and won the events with ease. The swimming score was 36 to 17, the Tigers taking all but one first place. Princeton's water polo team went through the visitors for nine touch goals in the first half, Hessenbruch starring with five scores. The summary:

Relay Race—Won by Princeton, (Hessenbruch, Barnes, Green, Cross;) C. C. N. Y., (Schauer, Israel, O'Connell, Hussbaum. Time—2 minutes 51 seconds.

Fancy Diving—Won by Brazelton, Princeton, 55½; Burman, C. C. N. Y., 53 1-3, second; Meyers, Princeton, 50½, third.

50-Yard Swim—Won by McGrath, C. C. N. Y.; Green, Princeton, second; Barnes, Princeton, third. Time—0:27 2-5.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Cross, Princeton; Reimer, C. C. N. Y., second; Jewett, Princeton, third. Time—2:39.

Plunge for Distance—Won by Robinson, 67 feet; Painted, Princeton, 61.6 feet, second; Jones, C. C. N. Y., 55.6 feet, third.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Cross, Princeton; McGrath, C. C. N. Y., second; Reimer, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—6:11.

WATER POLO.

Princeton,	Positions.	C. C. N. Y.
Hessenbruch	Centre	Nussbaum
Wight	Right forward	Havender
Robinson	Left forward	Cohn
Cleveland	Right back	Salsman
Lowe	Left back	Rosenbloom
Bartlett	Goal	Hartman

Catholic Athletic League Election.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Athletic League was held last night at the rooms of the St. Ann's Athletic Club, 117 East Eleventh Street, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Francis J. Sullivan; First Vice President, Rev. John T. Jordan; Second Vice President, Joseph J. Holwell, St. Ann's Athletic Club; Secretary and Treasurer, John M. Connolly, Dominican Lyceum; Handicapper, Andrew F. Duffy, Pastimes Athletic Club. Registration Committee—Chairman, Robert Sheriffs, McCaddin Lyceum; John O'Neil, Knights of St. Anthony; W. Wenfor, Young Men's Catholic Lyceum; R. Geis, Holy Cross Lyceum; J. McGowan, Ozanam Association. The annual reports of the officers were read and showed the league to be in a most flourishing condition.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Election.

The annual election of the track team of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association was held last night. Charles W. Borgman was elected captain, Howard S. Ives lieutenant captain, William H. Goll manager, and Allen W. Hexamer assistant manager.

Stars In Millrose A. A. Games.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the world's best distance runner, has sent in his signed entry blank to compete for the valuable trophy to be awarded to the winner of the Millrose road race, which will be the feature event of the diamond athletic games of the Millrose A. A., to be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Jan. 18. Another entry for this race is that of Harry Smith, the well-known distance runner and title holder of the metropolitan district, which gives promise of making the race one of the best ever sponsored by the association. The race will be at a distance of ten miles, nine being run on the city streets and the last mile on the armory track. Among other prominent athletes who will compete for the prize are Johnnie Gallagher of Georgetown University, one of America's representatives in the Olympic Marathon; J. J. McNamara of the Irish-American A. C., winner of the race last year; J. J. Reynolds, another Olympic athlete; Harry Jensen, Willie Rosette, and Eddie Jordan. There are ten prizes to be won in this race. Five will be awarded to the first five men to finish the distance. There will be two prizes for the brace of runners clocked in the fastest time. Two prizes for novices will be made to the first two non-winners to finish, and a team prize for the club scoring the least number of points. Nearly every well-known club of New York has entered a full team, among which is the championship cross-country team of the Morningside A. C. Entries for all events close Jan. 13, with A. F. O'Connor of the Millrose A. A., 784 Broadway, New York City.

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NO OPPOSITION TO GOLF TICKET

National Association to Elect Officers To-night—Harmony Among Clubs.

The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association will be held to-night at Sherry's. A meeting of the Executive Committee is called for 5 o'clock and the banquet at 7. The election is set for 9 P. M., at which time several important matters will be decided. The report of the possibility of a serious discussion over the power of the Nominating Committee to perpetuate itself is not taken seriously by golfers. Some comment has been heard in certain quarters from a few dissatisfied members, but the fact that no opposition ticket has been named is a sufficient indication to the officials that the present conditions fully meet the requirements of the organization.

President Leighton Calkins of the Plainfield Country Club issued the following statement last night with regard to the charges recently put forward in some quarters to the effect that the Nominating Committee is a self-perpetuating body:

It used to be prior to 1909, because the Executive Committee each year appointed the Nominating Committee. My amendment in 1909 provided that the Nominating Committee should be elected by the delegates at each annual meeting. The provision requires the Nominating Committee to file with the Secretary not later than Nov. 1 each year the names of candidates, not only for the Executive Committee, but for the new Nominating Committee; and the Secretary mails a notice of nominations to all clubs not later than Nov. 15. Any five clubs in the association have the right to write a letter to the Secretary, making independent nominations, (not only for the Executive Committee, but also for the new Nominating Committee,) prior to Dec. 10, whereupon the Secretary sends a second notice out to all clubs, advising them of these independent nominations. As the annual meeting is not held until January, there is abundant opportunity for all clubs to investigate the reasons lying behind the independent nominations, and to decide what course to pursue.

It follows that nothing could be more misleading than the charge that a clique holds the control. If any clique controls, it is only because the clubs acquiesce. Even the American Golfer in the January issue makes a funny mistake in stating that the Nominating Committee selects its successors and that they should be elected by the delegates at the annual meeting. Nothing could be more inaccurate. It is probably true as alleged that C. B. Macdonald has served on the Nominating Committee so often as to have become a kind of ex-officio member of it; but to the extent that he has served since 1909 he has served only with the acquiescence of the club delegates, because in no other way could he hold down the job.

The real reason why no independent nominations were made this year is not because the machinery is complicated, but because there were not five clubs in the association to be found willing to put up an independent ticket. They could have done so in five minutes merely by writing a letter to the Secretary.

I incline to the belief that rotation in office and an effort to stimulate more general interest, by a more general distribution of offices, would be a good thing for the game. Furthermore, in my opinion, it would do no harm some year for an independent ticket to be put up. On the other hand, a lot of unnecessary fuss is made because of the fact that ex-Presidents of the association are repeatedly put on the Nominating Committee. As a matter of fact, they make excellent nominators. For example, Dan Chauncey and Herbert Jaques were on the Nominating Committee in 1910—both ex-Presidents—and so is Sam Heebner. These men know the game thoroughly, and are as well qualified to choose officials as any men in the country. If they put up a ticket which is not liked, it will be easy enough to make independent nominations. In my opinion, two good men go out this year with the retirement of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Taylor. The former, if he was willing to serve again, amply deserved the nomination for the Presidency. On the other hand, Mr. Watson has made one of the best Secretaries the association ever had, and is certainly an excellent choice for the head of the ticket.

The ticket as a whole is excellent, and it is absolutely untrue that it is forced down the throats of the clubs composing the membership of the association. Independent nominations are always possible and easy to make.

In the call for the meeting issued by Secretary Robert C. Watson, only one application was specifically mentioned for the National amateur championship, the Homewood Country Club of Chicago. Only one club requested the privilege of holding the open championship, that being the Country Club of Brookline, Mass. Two applications were received for the Women's National championship, both from the same territory, the Huntington Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, and the Wilmington Country Club in Delaware. Nassau Country Club, Fox Hills Golf Club, and Garden City are in the field for any one of the three National championships, Nassau expressing a preference for the women's event.

The amateur championship is due in the East this year, and the award will probably be made to a metropolitan club. This was indicated recently when Secretary Watson promised H. Hilton and N. Hunter, the British amateurs, who last year were overcome by the heat, a course fanned by cool breezes if they repeated their visit this year.

It is also likely that the question of sending a professional golf team to England and France will be decided. It is reported that J. J. McDermott, the National open champion, will be the Captain of the team, and among others who have been named to complete the team are Willie Smith, Gil Nicholls, Tom McNamara, Fred McLeod, Alec Smith, Macdonald Smith, and M. J. Brady. If any official action is taken the team and itinerary will be announced.

A complete revision of the officers and committeemen of the association was made in the report of the Nominating Committee. Robert C. Watson of the National Links, who has served four terms as secretary, will succeed

CONFERENCE FIXES SEA FREIGHT RATES

Witnesses Before "Shipping Trust" Investigators Admit Pooling Arrangement.

REBATES ARE ALSO GIVEN

Not, However, on Cargoes Originating in the United States—Pooling Held to be Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Most of the steamship lines trading between the United States and ports in South and Central America, South Africa, and Australia use identical freight rates, agreed to in conference, according to shipping men who testified to-day before the House committee investigating the so-called shipping trust. The witnesses were Paul Gotthelf, President of Funch, Edye & Co., freight agents in New York for a number of large steamship companies; Paul W. Gerhardt, New York agent for the Prince Line, and William E. Halm, New York agent for the Houston Line.

All the witnesses insisted that no rebates were given by their companies on outgoing cargoes from America or by those associated with them in rate conferences, but it was not denied that rebates were probably given on cargoes coming from South Africa or South America.

Oral understanding to maintain rates between the Lamport & Holt Line, the Houston Line, the Prince Line, the Barber Line, and the Weir & Boyds Line, carrying commerce between New York and Montevideo, has existed since January, 1902, according to testimony of Paul F. Gerhardt, New York agent of the Prince Line, to-day before the House Merchant Marine Committee. His line, he further testified, had another understanding with lines doing business between New York and South Africa. In the La Plata trade, he declared, there were no rebates and no division of territory.

"The time was when we New York agents of the lines were permitted to make rates on certain articles," said Mr. Gerhardt. "Now they are made in London."

Speaking of the South African trade, the witness said he believed there was no pooling, but he had no doubt that the London offices saw to it that each line got its proportion of the trade by regulating the trips of the respective steamers.

Mr. Gerhardt testified that with the four or five largest New York exporters to the Plata special contracts were made by the Lines, and smaller exporters then received the same rates. Representative Alexander suggested this prevented competition in rates.

"Rate cutting is a most unfortunate position to be in," replied Mr. Gerhardt. "You can't run steamers unless on a paying basis. You can't do it on a paying basis except you have an understanding against cutting rates. We have had some bitter experiences."

"I may say that I know the freights are pooled," said William E. Halm, New York agent of the Houston Line, speaking of trade with South Africa. Subject to the London conference, he said, were the Houston Line, the Prince Line, the Hansa Line, the Union Clay Line, and the American-African Line. He declared that not a shipper was dissatisfied with the South African service. His line had a special contract with the Standard Oil Company, agreed upon in London, and duplicated to the New York Lubricating Oil Company.

"Experience has shown," declared Mr. Halm, "that there is only one way of getting service, and that is through rebate and pooling arrangements. These methods are recognized as lawful by the Governments of England and Germany."

Pooling arrangements were necessary, he said, because no one ship owner could operate a sufficient number of steamers to keep up a continuous service between New York and South Africa. Rebates, he continued, were given to hold the business of shippers and prevent them from taking cargo space in any tramp steamer that happened to come into port.

"Your only reason for not giving rebates on cargoes out of New York is that you think it would conflict with the anti-trust law?" asked Representative Hardy.

"That is true," replied the witness.

Explaining why his company had never established lines between gulf ports and South America, Mr. Halm said lumber, the chief commodity shipped south from the Gulf, usually went in full cargo lots, and that shippers themselves could charter vessels as cheaply as the steamship lines. The real reason why trade between the United States and South America had not developed more rapidly, he insisted, was the natural tendency of Germans, Spaniards, and Englishmen located in South America to trade with their home countries.

"Would a subsidy to American ship owners overcome this tendency?" asked Representative Hardy.

"Absolutely it would not," the witness replied.

54-HOUR LAW UPHELD.

Supreme Court Holds That State May Limit Women's Labor.

Justice Blackmar of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down a decision yesterday upholding the fifty-four-hour law, which makes it a crime to employ minors and women more than fifty-four hours a week. So far as the law related to minors, Justice Blackmar said that phase of the measure could be summarily disposed of, as there was no question of the right of the Legislature "to prescribe such limitations in the case of minors, who are wards of the State."

The important question, he said, was "whether it is constitutional for the Legislature to make it a crime to employ an adult female to work more than fifty-four hours a week." Justice Blackmar held that it was constitutional.

Part of Justice Blackmar's decision reads:

> The development of the industrial life of the Nation, the pressure of women and children entering the industrial field in competition with men physically better qualified for the struggle, has compelled them to submit to conditions and terms of service which it cannot be presumed they would freely choose. Their liberty to contract to sell their labor may be but another name for involuntary service created by existing industrial conditions.
>
> A law which restrains the liberty to contract may tend to emancipate them by enabling them to act as they choose and not as competitive conditions compel. All these considerations are for the Legislature, and for the Legislature alone. It is only where the statute controls conduct in matters plainly and obviously indifferent to the welfare of the public, or any portion thereof, that the courts can pronounce the act violative of civil liberties. Certainly this is not such a case.

The law was attacked by William Hoelderlin, proprietor of a candy factory at 348 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn. To test the act he submitted himself to arrest on a charge of violating the law in three ways —by employing a male and a female minor, and a woman adult over fifty-four hours a week. Argument on the writ was heard by the court in November and yesterday's decision dismissed the writ and remanded Hoelderlin to jail.

Ask Retention of Wilcox.

William H. Williams, Chairman of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, and a committee consisting of Richard Higbie, John H. Prall, John Adikes, Edward A. Macdougal, Stuard Hirschman, and other members of the Chamber, will go to Albany to-day to present to Gov. Sulzer a resolution asking for the retention in office of Public Service Commissioner William R. Wilcox. They also will urge that in the event of a vacancy occurring Queens be given a representation on the board.

The Zeeland to Call at Plymouth.

The agents of the Red Star Line announced yesterday that the liner Zeeland, to sail from New York on Wednesday, Jan. 15, would call at Plymouth instead of Dover on her voyage to Antwerp.

FEW BLACK OPALS IN MINES.

Australian Workings Deserted, and the Gems Are Growing Scarce.

Black opals are rapidly growing scarce and, according to Meyer D. Rothschild of the American Gem and Pearl Company, 14 Church Street, it will not be long before the last of them will have been mined.

"Our opal rough buyer writes from Australia that the black opal mines of that country are producing next to nothing of any sort, and that at present all the old black mines are deserted," said Mr. Rothschild yesterday. "Consequently there is every reason to believe that these beautiful stones will soon be very scarce and that their value will mount rapidly.

"Opal is found in an amorphous state and never crystallizes," he continued. "In fact, from the condition of the pockets in which this mineral is found the indications are that the substance was once a fluid. It varies from 5.5 to 6 in hardness, has a specific gravity of 2 to 2.2, is glassy in lustre and translucent from a slight to a very high degree.

"Up to the early '80s the Czernowitza mines of Hungary were practically the sole source from which the gem market received its precious or noble opals. Mexican varieties were occasionally offered in the trade, but they were for the most part irregular in quality and uncertain as to supply.

The latest and most notable opal discovery occurred about nine years ago at Lightning Ridge, New South Wales, when black opal was accidentally found by some men digging post holes. It soon outranked all previously known varieties.

"Few of these stones were sold in the first three years following their discovery; then in the rough they began to find their way to Europe, and for a long time the demand for them exceeded the supply. Only a few years ago authorities who had been in close touch with other Australian opal finds predicted that the Lightning Ridge product would soon follow the path of the boulder, sandstone and White Cliff opals and be exhausted.

"In formation black opals are identical with White Cliff, and are found beneath a hard capping in the softer sandstones, clays, kaolin and soapstone. They have always been scarce in the rough and confined to a small area. They run in an erratic way at the mines, with a few stones here and there and long barren patches between. Strictly speaking, there is no mine. The entire field is owned by the Government, and is open to all miners who will pay a slight fee and conform to the regulations.

"'Black' opals seem almost misnomers, for while some of the stones are actually black and all of them have a dark body or background, they are really wonderful, flashing, changing masses of color. All the colors of the solar spectrum vibrate through them, some in small pinpoint markings, others in harlequin, peacock and formal designs. Some of them show broad flashes of red, blue, green, or purple, which change rapidly from one to another on the slightest change of angle or light. Others exhibit cloud effects and sunsets such as Turner painted and only Ruskin could describe. They are suitable for jewelry for both men and women, and they have offered a great field for artistic effort in combination with enamel and other gems. They have been welcome changes from the regulation ornaments to be found in the average jewel case, and it is in more than one sense a pity that the supply is so rapidly becoming exhausted."

U. S. MOTOR REORGANIZATION.

$31,000,000 Delaware Company Organized to Take Over the Assets.

The Standard Motor Company, Inc., has been organized under the laws of Delaware, with a capital of $31,000,000, to take over the assets and business of the United States Motor Company, which were sold a few days ago for between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. The name of the new company, however, is to be changed, as it has been found that in some of the States where it is desired to do business it conflicts with the names of existing corporations, and consequently cannot be used. What the name will finally be has not been determined, but the Delaware incorporation will stand.

The reorganization plan provided for the formation of a new $31,000,000 corporation. Of the first preferred stock, amounting to $11,000,000, depositing holders of debenture bonds and bond scrip are to receive 50 per cent. of their holdings, or $3,080,755. Depositing holders of claims against the United States Motor Company are to receive 25 per cent. of their claims, or $475,006. Depositing stockholders of the United States Motor Company and of the Columbia Company are to receive 24 per cent. of their holdings, or $9,277,457, provided they pay the cash assessment of the same amount.

Bond and bond scrip holders will also receive 50 per cent of their holdings in second preferred stock, of which the total issue authorized is $9,000,000, and 40 per cent. in common stock, of which the issue is $11,000,000.

Those holding claims will get 25 per cent. in first preferred and 15 per cent. in common. Preferred stockholders of the United States Motor Company and the Columbia Company will receive 25 per cent. in second preferred and 30 per cent. in common. Common stockholders will get 25 per cent. in second preferred and 30 per cent. in common stock of the new company.

The company is to have a voting trust, the trustees being Charles H. Sabin, Harry Bronner, and James C. Brady.

BRONX ACT NOT TESTED.

Appellate Division Upholds a Conviction Without Regard to Its Validity.

The Appellate Division disappointed a number of politicians yesterday by avoiding expressions as to the validity of the legislative act creating Bronx County in its decision on the conviction of Eugene Manett. This case was regarded as a test of the constitutionality of the Bronx County statute, and the decision was anxiously awaited. Manett was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions for New York County for having impaired the morals of a child. The crime for which he was convicted took place in the Bronx after the act was supposed to become effective. His counsel declared that in consequence the courts of New York County had no jurisdiction to try him, and that once having been placed in jeopardy for his offense he should be turned free.

The Appellate Division based its decision upholding the conviction of Manett, irrespective of the validity of the Bronx County act, on the ground that the invalidity of the act would not disturb the functions of the courts, and that the act, if valid, made provision that "the said courts of the County of New York and in the First Judicial District shall retain and exercise the same jurisdiction they now have."

ARCHBALD CASE CLOSED.

Fate of Commerce Court Judge Now Rests with the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States Commerce Court tonight passed out of the hands of the House managers and Judge Archbald's attorneys and became the subject of consideration for the Senate, sitting as a jury.

The trial that has engrossed the attention of the Senate for more than four hours a day since Dec. 3, came to an end when Representative Henry D. Clayton of Alabama concluded the final argument of the House managers with another appeal for the removal of Judge Archbald because of alleged misconduct.

The Senate will resume its consideration of the case behind closed doors tomorrow. No vote upon any of the thirteen charges is expected until Monday. While the Senate will consider the case in secret, it will vote in the open.

The full penalty that may be imposed by the Senate includes not only removal from office, but the disbarment of Judge Archbald from ever holding any position of public trust in the future.

TWO AUTO SHOWS TO OPEN TO-NIGHT

The Garden and Grand Central Palace Have Exhibits Worth $5,500,000.

THE LATEST PLEASURE CARS

Importers' Salon Closes at the Same Time—Building Plans of the Auto Club of New York.

With finishing touches being put on the decorations of both Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace, preparations for the Thirteenth Annual Automobile Show, the first, or pleasure car, period of which opens in both buildings to-night, will be completed before 6 o'clock this evening. Cars, accessories, and parts which go to make up the big double exhibition, at which about $5,500,000 worth of exhibits will be on view, have been pouring into the two buildings. On the stroke of 6 to-night, however, everything which hopes to show itself on the opening night must be in place, as at that hour the receiving doors will be closed and the Show Committee begins its final tour of inspection, to make sure that all is as it should be for the opening at 8 o'clock.

Pleasure cars of every type, size, style, and price will make up the first period of the show. There will be something for everybody who is interested in motor cars, from a little roadster at a bit less than $400 to a mighty limousine approaching the $10,000 mark. In addition, accessories of varied nature and use will occupy booths. The name of these is legion, and they run from the utilitarian to the luxurious, from the little dial to tell a man the exact temperature of his motor, which is a novelty of the season, to the flower holder to make the closed car attractive. Every thing that has grown out of one of the mammoth industries of the country, for touring and town, racing and theatre going, will be there to be seen, in a setting the decorations of which are said to have cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. The Garden has been transformed into a sort of "Crystal Palace," and the Palace into a room of trellises and green things which calls to mind sunny California.

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With new records for attendance and business done, the Ninth Annual Salon of imported automobiles closes to-night after a ten-day run in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. So successful has this exhibition been that plans are already being formulated for holding it again next year on a larger scale.

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The Automobile Club of New York, which has its temporary quarters at 1,737 Broadway, has now succeeded in obtaining the enrollment of all the principals in the New York automobile trade and trade organizations as founder members. It is proceeding with the work of enrolling some 5,000 owners as members. For this purpose initiation fees have been done away with and the annual dues fixed at these rates:

Founder members, limited to 500, $25; New York members, living within a fifty-mile radius of the city, $50; out-of-town members, $25. Several of the founder members have contributed liberally toward the fund of $50,000, which is being raised for the equipment of the new club house on Columbus Circle. This will be ready, it is believed, by September. It will contain lounge, billiard, dining, and sleeping rooms, an assembly and exhibition hall on one floor, and a gymnasium, swimming pool, and roof garden on the top floor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

	1912.	Increase.
4th week December	$78,845	$4,824
Month December	247,824	12,674
July 1-Dec. 31	1,275,675	27,614

INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO, (Mexican currency)—

4th week December	262,469	12,631
Month December	717,761	725
July 1-Dec. 31	4,335,443	147,495

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO, (Mexican currency)—

4th week December	1,859,842	128,830
Month December	5,703,028	318,460
July 1-Dec. 31	32,582,568	380,690

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

4th week December	17,876	6,999
Month December	66,120	16,269
July 1-Dec. 31	544,079	88,958

TWIN CITY LINES—

4th week December	228,597	15,614
Month December	915,616	53,768
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	8,113,804	394,768

ERIE SYSTEM reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for November—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	2,258	2,265	*7
Freight rev.	$3,900,714	$3,546,078	$354,635
Passenger rev.	804,001	747,788	56,213
Total oper. rev.	4,240,092	4,041,360	699,332
Mt. way & str.	621,282	477,765	143,519
Mt. of equip.	920,500	752,783	167,716
Trans. exp.	1,803,496	1,653,657	149,858
Total oper. exp.	3,367,836	3,095,603	471,232
Taxes	169,170	179,475	*18,306
Oper. income	1,297,576	1,373,348	24,233

July 1 to Nov. 30:

Freight rev.	19,500,388	17,908,913	1,596,478
Passenger rev.	4,676,001	4,482,325	193,674
Total oper. rev.	26,165,860	24,147,607	2,018,253
Mt. way & str.	3,377,630	3,076,210	301,420
Mt. of equip.	4,438,144	3,956,534	481,609
Trans. exp.	8,627,837	7,867,362	760,474
Total oper. exp.	17,503,838	15,967,828	1,536,010
Taxes	786,667	815,260	*28,599
Oper. income	7,876,310	7,440,272	436,039

*Decrease.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Divs., C., B. & Q.	$110,704	$119,704	$119,704
Divs., Crow's Nest P. C.		27,552	55,104
Interest	34	40	40
Total income	119,738	147,296	174,848
Int., taxes, exp.	24,612	29,726	29,892
Surplus	95,126	117,570	144,956
Prev. surplus	2,656,088	2,696,635	2,650,501
Total surplus	2,751,214	2,814,205	2,795,457
Divs., &c.	118,027	158,116	98,822
P. & L. surplus	2,632,587	2,656,088	2,696,635

PACIFIC COAST for November—

Gross	710,202	574,864	622,662
Net	99,956	82,884	92,192
Gross, 5 months	3,664,433	3,487,819	3,765,053
Net, 5 months	702,114	694,500	824,458

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for November—

Gross	62,386	39,909	52,660
Net after taxes	23,625	*4,160	21,603
Surp. after chgs.	9,131	*20,147	5,320
Gross, 5 months	287,960	215,271	277,756
Net after taxes	65,795	15,929	98,644
Surp. after chgs.	18,812	*60,279	17,556

*Deficit.

SEABOARD AIR LINE reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for November—

Mileage	3,070	3,054	3,028
Freight rev.	1,488,408	1,400,159	1,345,702
Passenger rev.	380,622	385,805	356,847
Total op. rev.	2,081,381	1,983,687	1,893,460
Mt. way and str.	292,462	295,589	239,468
Mt. equipment	289,574	267,572	255,470
Trans. exp.	748,426	696,760	617,006
Total op. exp.	1,445,014	1,380,992	1,226,155
Taxes	81,000	75,000	46,000
Operating inc.	553,366	524,689	602,521

July 1 to Nov. 30:

Freight rev.	6,443,189	6,175,622	5,665,655
Passenger rev.	2,089,004	2,040,681	1,858,559
Total op. rev.	9,489,673	9,159,223	8,388,307
Mt. way and str.	1,356,122	1,348,347	1,205,573
Mt. equipment	1,322,085	1,348,273	1,141,943
Trans. exp.	3,451,035	3,191,901	2,819,851
Total op. exp.	6,708,464	6,452,206	5,706,354
Taxes	405,000	372,000	325,000
Operating inc.	2,863,364	2,328,725	2,849,400

WABASH reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for November—

Mileage	2,515	2,515	2,515
Freight rev.	1,994,211	1,652,060	1,820,487
Passenger rev.	559,905	560,215	578,036
Total oper. rev.	2,742,491	2,484,307	2,585,167
Mt. way & str.	398,618	301,487	303,568
Mt. of equipm't.	449,457	404,163	413,610
Transport. exp.	1,115,964	1,055,570	1,021,688
Total op exp.	2,111,265	1,910,667	1,879,085
Taxes	71,655	71,655	76,675
Op. income	551,593	449,276	625,990

July 1 to Nov. 30:

Freight rev.	9,640,514	8,485,862	8,766,837
Passenger rev.	3,361,591	3,387,920	3,576,433
Total op. rev.	14,377,321	12,856,258	13,273,647
Mt. way & str.	1,859,599	1,630,774	1,495,919
Mt. of equip't.	2,347,384	2,091,867	1,941,440
Transport. exp.	5,303,155	4,846,509	4,814,710
Total op. exp.	10,261,585	9,354,077	9,024,394
Taxes	857,775	856,041	873,678
Op. income	3,566,137	3,148,407	3,871,139

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CHILDS CO. for the year ended Nov. 30—

Gross profit	$881,108	$957,480	$687,835
Dividends	609,436	474,999	422,294
Surplus	271,667	482,482	265,090

There was charged to depreciation last year $868,021, as compared with $731,000 in 1911. The balance sheet as of Nov. 30 shows cash on hand $445,945, with notes and accounts receivable of $423,477. Notes and accounts payable are $1,090,235.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for December—

Gross	106,480	99,875	96,851
Net after taxes	54,621	49,357	49,412
Sur. after chgs.	28,818	24,212	24,893
12 mos. gross	1,217,429	1,167,010	
Net after taxes	608,561	582,944	
Sur. after chgs.	306,742	288,234	

THE BUSINESS WORLD

UNDERWEAR MILLS BUSY.

Difficult to Accept Additional Orders Even at 10 Per Cent. Advance.

Little or no change has taken place during the week in the local underwear market. More buyers are in the city, and their number is being added to daily; but, according to mill agents, they will have little to do beyond confirming orders already placed for Fall delivery. A year ago jobbers bought conservatively expecting to come into the market later in the season to get any additional supplies needed. Prices were raised and supplies were inadequate to meet the demand, and as a result the orders placed this Fall were more liberal.

Mills are well sold up, and the market is strong. Inquiries for duplicates on balbriggans have been particularly heavy, and the mills are finding it difficult to accept additional orders, even at advances of 10 per cent. over the opening prices of last June. Buyers want deliveries in February and March, and the initial orders will keep the mills engaged until April. Buyers are asking for deliveries earlier than usual.

HEADGEAR FEAST OF COLOR.

Millinery Experts Confirm Paris Cable to Times on Coming Styles.

Considerable interest was shown in the local millinery trade yesterday in the wireless dispatch from London to THE TIMES, telling of the arrival of "Futurist" hats in Parisian millinery circles. Commenting on this new feature of Spring millinery, a well-posted member of the trade said that so far as the daring colors were concerned indications on this side of the Atlantic bore out the truth of the dispatch.

The coming season will undoubtedly be one of many colors. The new trimmings, embracing ribbons, flowers, feathers and other ornaments, all contain a high percentage of bright colors. Orders to date do not show that any one color is in particular favor, but only about 20 per cent. of orders taken so far call for white goods. Five per cent. are for black and the rest for various shades. The Bulgarian colors are particularly wanted. In feathers, French ostrich plumes in shaded colors and two-tone effects have sold especially well, together with small novelties.

For the last three years flower and feather houses have complained of fashion's decree which called for untrimmed hats, but for the coming season the trade seems united in its efforts to bring trimmed millinery back into favor. Judging from the bulk of the orders placed in the local market and the latest reports from abroad trimmed millinery will be the vogue this year. Import houses have a certain amount of fruit garnitures in their new lines, but to date the interest has largely centered on feathers and flowers.

CROCKERY BUYERS ARRIVE.

Advance Guard Here, but Not Much Business Done.

The advance guard of buyers arrived in the local crockery and glassware market during the week, but from all accounts there was not a great deal of business done. The holding up of a considerable volume of merchandise by the customs officials retarded activities in imported lines, as only staple goods were ready. The road men are out again, but sales so far have not been heavy enough to give an adequate idea of the condition of business outside of New York.

The hearings on the tariff question before the Ways and Means Committee attracted considerable attention and also attracted delegations from both the import and the domestic ends of the trade.

According to The Crockery and Glass Journal's reports, the domestic potters found plenty of business on their books at the opening of the new year. Tableware was in especially good demand.

FLOOR COVERINGS ACTIVE.

Much Out-of-Town Business Received This Week.

Much out-of-town business was received in the floor coverings market in the week, although the road season was rapidly drawing to a close. With the end of the season it was announced that so far as carpets and rugs were concerned, it had been one of the best on record. The fact that the jobbers were beginning to reorder liberally proved this, it was said.

In several instances mills will probably be unable to turn out all the business now on their books. Southern and Western buyers are expected in the market about the middle of the month, and a strong spot business is anticipated.

The week in the linoleum and floor oilcloth end of the market largely reflected conditions in carpets and rugs. Some large orders were taken, the bulk of which came from the retail trade. Prices were generally steady at previous levels.

PRINTCLOTH TRADING QUITE.

The local printcloth market was again quiet yesterday, with few sales reported. Prices were a shade easier on some cloths, but buyers showed little interest. Offerings of 89-inch, 68-72s, at 5½c were freely made, with little result, although some sales of 88½-inch, 64-60s, were made at 5 8-16c.

Twenty-seven inch, 56-62s, 3 8-16c bid; 27-inch, 56-56s, 3¾c; 27-inch, 64-60s, 3¾c; 28-inch, 64-60s, 3 15-16c; 28-inch, 64-64s, 4 1-16c; 38½-inch, 60-52s, 4¾c; 38½-inch, 64-60s, 5 3-16c; 38½-inch, 64-64s, 5¾c; 39-inch, 68-72s, 5¾c; 39-inch, 72-76s, 6½c; 39-inch, 80-80s, 7¼c; brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8½c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6¼c; brown sheetings, 8-yard, 7¾@7½c; brown drills, standard, 8@8¼c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@16½c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13@18½c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, as value, and 6½c.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Sternberg Brothers, manufacturers of trousers, 24 Washington Place, will move about Jan. 18 to quarters in the new twenty-story building at 902 Broadway, corner of Twentieth Street.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., importers, 560 Broadway, will be held Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock.

C. E. Jennings & Co., hardware, 42 Murray Street, have engaged new quarters in the first loft of the building at 71 Murray Street.

S. G. Harwood, for the last twenty-five years with Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, has severed his connection with that firm and is now at Mandel Brothers of Chicago as a department manager and buyer of toys, favors, and baskets. The New York office is at 13 East Twenty-second Street.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Ostrich collarettes are expected to return to favor this Spring. The demand for ostrich feathers as trimmings for neckwear has not been good for ten years, according to a prominent manufacturer, and every indication points to a revival of these goods in the near future. Reports from Paris say that they are being worn there to a considerable extent already, and inquiries in the local trade are improving.

Balkan turbans and small close-fitting hats and toques are reported to be among the leading millinery styles in demand for Spring. The new tams are similar to the double brim hats of last season, except that the new shapes have tam crowns instead of the plain.

On woolen and cashmere hosiery, mills are fairly well sold up for next Fall. Fleeces and heavy cottons have also been ordered liberally. Jobbers are asking the mills to anticipate Spring deliveries in many cases, but manufacturers are generally behind on shipments and find it difficult to comply with these requests.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The coffee imported at Havre, France, in 1911 was valued at $101,634, against $127,658 in the year preceding. The 1911 imports of cocoa at the same port aggregated $44,410.

A bill to regulate the importation and sale of foreign medicines in Cuba is under consideration. Among the provisions of the bill are the following: Foreign patent medicines may be distributed for sale in Cuba only when the representative is a Cuban pharmacist; the label must indicate the names and quantities of the component materials to which the preparation owes its medicinal properties; the Cuban Academy of Sciences must be satisfied that the medicine actually possesses the properties advertised, and a Consular certificate must be produced to the effect that the medicine has been made in laboratories legally operating in the country of origin.

The Chief of the Chilean General Staff has proposed to the Government the organization of a military school of aviation, and the establishment of an aerodrome, with sheds. He also recommends that a number of aeroplanes and balloons and the necessary accessories should be acquired. The cost is estimated at $700,000, (United States currency.)

FARM MACHINERY MERGER.

Moline Plow Company Absorbs Poughkeepsie Independent Concern.

MOLINE, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Moline Plow Company to-day announced that it had asked the State for leave to increase its capital stock from $9,000,000 to $30,000,000, and for an extension of its charter for ninety-nine years.

This action was co-incidental with the closing of a long-pending deal for the purchase of the Adriance, Platt & Co. plant at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which firm has been known as an independent manufacturer of farming machinery of various types. The local concern now possesses seven auxiliary plants.

ZIEGLER WANTS ACCOUNTING.

Asks That Mayor Gaynor and Other Trustees Report on Estate.

William Ziegler, Jr., heir of William Ziegler, backer of polar expeditions, petitioned Surrogate John P. Cohalan yesterday for citations directing Mayor Gaynor, Mrs. E. Matilda Ziegler, and William S. Champ, executors and Trustees of the William Ziegler will, to file an accounting. The period for which Mr. Ziegler asks an accounting is from May 24, 1903, the date of his father's death, to July 21, 1912. Some $400,000 of surplus income is involved.

This, it is the contention of Swan & Moore of 31 Liberty Street, his attorneys, is due to Mr. Ziegler under the terms of the will. The lawyers said yesterday that the petition should not be construed as a reflection on the management by the executors and Trustees, who were willing to pay over the surplus income, but who desired a court order to protect them from possible claims of those entitled to share in the estate after the death of William Ziegler, Jr., and who might dispute his right to surplus income during his minority because of apparent confusion in the provisions of the will.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Gorgeous Banners Not Regalia—Candy Boxes Pay, While Crates Are Free.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by the Kipp Brothers Company on banners imported by a musical organization of Indianapolis and returned for duty under the tariff act of 1909 at 5 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem as silk and metal thread embroideries, metal thread chief value. The importers asked free entry on regalia for societies promoting fine arts. Judge Waite pointed out in the decision that regalia, to be exempt, must be such as to be held in the hand or worn on the person.

Protests by the American Express Company, Wells Fargo & Co., and W. A. Callahan on furniture more than 100 years old were sustained. The goods were assessed as furniture, and included Louis XV. gilded armchairs, benches, Louis XVI. walnut settees, crimson velvet coverings, coats of arms, rosewood cabinets and old oak dressers. The board granted free entry on antiques.

F. F. G. Harper & Co. were held liable for duty on boxes filled with Turkish candies, seven pounds in each, and which in turn were in large crates. The board held that the immediate coverings of the candy were included in the dutiable value, while the outer coverings were free.

J. J. Antony & Co., Park & Tilford, Gustav Muller & Co., the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, Cresca & Co., Abraham & Straus, and F. H. Leggett & Co. failed to get reductions on sweetened biscuits.

Drop Higher Hay and Straw Rates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—New regulations and practices for the handling of hay and straw, proposed by the New York Central Railroad in New York City, the effect of which would have been to increase the rates materially, have been voluntarily abandoned by the road, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission therefore vacated to-day its order suspending the new rules.

Highest Puddling Wage in Years.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 10.—At the bi-monthly wage conference between representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Relpublic Iron and Steel Company to-day the rate for puddling for January and February was advanced from $6.15 to $6.45 on a 1.40 card rate. This is the highest wage paid to puddlers in five years. Fifteen thousand mill workers are affected by the increase.

378 Failures Last Week.

Bradstreet's reports 378 business failures in the United States during the week, against 287 for the previous week, and 421, 353, 291, and 319 for the corresponding weeks of 1912 to 1909. The Middle States had 114, New England 41, Southern 108, Western 48, Northwestern 18, and Far Western 49. Canada had 48, against 24 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dun's Review says:

> Business in nearly all departments continues very satisfactory, the volume of transactions making an imposing total, as is evidenced by the week's statistics of bank clearings, which show gains of 16.6 and 12.8 per cent., respectively, over the two preceding years. Labor troubles in the New York clothing trade produce more or less uncertainty in its various branches, but dry goods generally display activity, with confidence even more pronounced than heretofore. The New England cotton and woolen mills are supplied with sufficient business to tax their capacity for some time to come. The shoe trade is comparatively quiet, but manufacturers have a fair reserve of old orders, and conditions as a whole are satisfactory. Leather is considerably more active and hides are much steadier. Extreme cold weather has prevailed in many sections, and damage to the fruit crop is reported, yet the outlook for Winter wheat has been improved by heavy snows.

Bradstreet's says:

> There is more life in trade this week, though post-holiday influences still rule in some wholesale and jobbing lines. The widespread cold wave, accompanied by snow in the West and rain South and East, had variable effects on retail trade, but on the whole the effect was beneficial, because helping the distribution of Winter wearing apparel, shoes, and rubber goods. On the other hand, the Western railways felt the retarding effect of the storm on their operations, and the coldest weather in thirty years in Southern California caused heavy damage to the citrus fruit crop of that State. In jobbing lines there was more done in the West, owing to reorders placed for prompt delivery of heavy Winter goods. The shoe trade shows more life in the West with jobbers and manufacturers, and manufacturers at the East selling direct to retailers report good orders, but Southern and Western buyers at Boston are still merely looking the market over and buying a few sample cases.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CANTWELL-DAVIS COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Cantwell-Davis Company, dealer in fruit and produce at 97 Water Street. John M. Cantwell is President. The company imported pineapples and other fruits and potatoes. Judge Holt appointed Peter B. Olney, Jr., receiver, bond $500. It was stated that it was impossible for creditors to locate any tangible assets. It is believed there is owing to the company $4,000 by a customer in Cuba, and it is necessary for some one to undertake to collect this account.

STANDARD SANITARY FLOORING COMPANY.—The Standard Sanitary Flooring Company of 233 Water Street has filed a petition, with liabilities of $3,730, and assets of $3,215. Among the creditors are John N. Loeser, the Treasurer, $1,527, and Fred N. Loeser, $350. The company has a capital stock of $25,000.

BENJAMIN R. SHER.—A petition has been filed against Benjamin R. Sher, dealer in women's neckwear at 240 West Forty-third Street. Inventory of June 28, 1912, showed assets of $17,624 and liabilities of $5,327. Judge Holt appointed James R. Sloane receiver. Liabilities are estimated at $5,000, and assets $8,000.

N. ROSENTHAL & SON.—A petition has been filed against Nachman and Louis Rosenthal, who compose the firm of N. Rosenthal & Son, wholesale dealers in furs at 100 University Place. Liabilities are stated to be $10,000, and assets $1,500.

HARRIET E. BIGELOW.—Harriet E. Bigelow, residing in Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,506 and no assets. The liabilities are three judgments obtained against her in 1900 for money loaned.

HOFFSON & SELTZER.—Schedules of Hoffson & Seltzer, shirt manufacturers, at 83 White Street, show liabilities of $40,790 and assets of $7,820, consisting of machinery and fixtures, $2,500; accounts, $5,000; cash in bank, $329, and stock, value unknown.

EL ES SYSTEM COMPANY.—Schedules of the El Es System Co., clothing manufacturers of 598 Broadway and 40 Canal Street, show liabilities of $26,300; nominal assets, $15,568, and actual assets, $9,568, consisting of stock, $4,000; fixtures, $300, and accounts, $5,000.

BENJAMIN BOXER.—Schedules of Benjamin Boxer, dealer in millinery at Yonkers, show liabilities of $7,518 and assets of $3,003, consisting of stock, $3,000, and cash in bank, $3.

LEO GOLDBERG.—Judge Holt has confirmed a composition of Leo Goldberg, dealer in furniture at 22 Avenue B, with credit

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction in Stocks—Banks Gain Heavily on Cash Movement from the Interior.

Most of the moderate improvement in prices which had occurred on Thursday was offset by declines yesterday, and, as happened two days ago, the Copper stocks were those which were under most selling pressure. It has for some time been indicated that copper was not moving altogether freely at the prices at which most producers were quoting their output, and the recent monthly statement showed that this situation had resulted during December in a substantial addition to the unsold stocks in first hands. The producers have been counting on a resumption of buying on a sufficiently large scale to clear up the recent additions of stocks of the metal, and thus again strengthen the American statistical position of the copper trade. The explanation of the recent action of the Copper shares is found in the fact that this expectation on the part of the producers is not shared by all others. The contrast between the current statistical showing of the copper and of the iron and steel trades was further emphasized yesterday by the monthly unfilled order statement of the United States Steel Corporation, which showed that despite the heavy output of December indicated by the recent iron production figures the tonnage on the books of the corporation increased during the last month of 1912 by over 79,000 tons. This bears striking witness to the volume in which business was still reaching the steel mills at a very recent date.

The railroads have been contributing to a very important extent to the activity in the steel trade, and there is a close connection, of course, between continued large expenditurs by the railways and their ability to arrange conveniently the financing of improvements. In this connection the events of recent days have indicated that large sums will be available for investment in railroad and other bond issues, but also that attractive rates of interest must be offered. The Baltimore & Ohio bonds were offered on terms indicating that the net cost of its borrowings to the railroad was in the neighborhood of 5 per cent. It is plain, however, that it is a wise policy for a railroad in need of funds to allow terms which will insure the success of the financing which it undertakes. Moreover, this rate is so much better than any at which this large issue of bonds could have been placed some weeks ago that it makes very plain the change which has taken place since the passing of the old year. The interior money markets, as well as our own, are moving toward greater ease, as was indicated yesterday by purchases by New York banking institutions as well as by banks of some of the other large centres of commercial paper at rates as low as 4½ per cent. Time money here has declined to a 4¼ per cent. basis, and call money is all but superabundant. The estimates of the week's currency movement indicated a gain by the banks since their last statement of something over $18,000,000. This gain, if realized in to-day's return, will substantially exceed the average inflow of cash in the corresponding week of the last half-dozen years.

More gold was taken for export, and it was plain that the European markets are regaining money equilibrum much less quickly than has our own. Despite the gold exports exchange rates continued to rise because of the higher rates which money is commanding in Europe compared with those which now prevail here.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates were at 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, four, five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5 per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $346,657,616; balances, $15,166,025; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,854,847.

The local banks gained $4,015,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4 7-16@4½ per cent. for short bills and 4 7-16@4½ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 4 per cent., and Berlin, 4⅝ per cent. Money was 3½ per cent. in London and 4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 19 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 48 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8745; demand, $4.8695.
Paris—Cable, 5.16⅞; check, 5.17½ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95¼ less 1-32; check, 95⅛ less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅝; check, 5.20.
Holland—Cable, 40.31; check, 40.27.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20; check, 5.20⅝.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.83; ninety days, $4.81.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.82⅝; ninety days, $4.80⅝.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.21⅞; ninety days, 5.23⅛ less 1-16.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94¼ less 1-32; ninety days, 93⅞.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 35c premium; St. Paul, 55c premium; San Francisco, 60c premium; Montreal, 78¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 29 5-16d, and unchanged in New York, at 63⅝c per ounce.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5	Apr., 1913	100	100¼	4.10
Am. Locomo.	5	Oct., 1913	99¼	100¼	4.62
Am. Locomo.	5	Oct., 1914	99¼	100	5.00
Ann Arbor	5	May, 1913	97⅝	98⅞	7.25
Austrian Govt.	4½	Jul. '14-'15	97⅝	98	5.90
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1913	100	100¼	4.20
Brooklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	97½	97⅝	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June, 1914	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Chic. & Alton	5	Mar.15,'13	99½	100	6.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1914	98½	98⅝	6.00
C., H. & D. Ry.	4	July, 1913	99⅝	99⅞	4.25
Erie R. R.	6	Apr. 8, '14	100⅜	101	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	99½	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	98⅞	99⅛	5.60
Gen. Motor Co.	6	Oct. 1915	99	99⅜	6.15
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	97⅜	97⅝	5.65
Hocking Val.	4½	Nov. 1913	99¼	100	4.50
Hudson Cos.	6	Feb. 1913	98⅜	100	6.00
Ill. Central	4	July, 1914	99½	99¾	4.65
Int. & Gt. Nor.	5	Aug., 1913	98⅝	99	5.70
Int. Harvester	5	Feb.15,'15	100¼	100½	4.80
K. C. R. & L.	5	May, 1913	88	89½	26.00
K. C. R. & L.	6	Sep., 1912	88	91	...
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	94	94½	7.00
Maine Central	4	Mar.15,'13	99¾	100	4.00
Met. St. R. of Kan City	5	May, 1913	94	97	14.00
Mex. M. Com.	4½	Sep., 1913	97½	98½	7.80
Mich. Central	4	Mar., 1913	99⅝	100	4.00
Minn. & St. L.	5	Feb. 1913	99¾	100	5.00
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1913	99⅞	100⅛	4.50
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1914	97⅜	98	7.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	99½	100¼	5.90
Nat. R. of Mex.	4½	June, 1913	98	99	7.50
N. Y. Central	4½	Mar., 1914	99⅞	100¼	4.45
N. Y. Central	4½	May, 1915	99½	99⅞	4.60
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	Dec., 1913	100	100¼	4.87
St. L. & S. F.	5	June, 1913	99¼	100	5.00
St. L. & S. F.	6	Sept., 1914	99¼	100	6.00
Southern Rwy.	5	Feb., 1913	99⅞	100¼	4.00
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99	99⅜	6.10
U. S. Sm. R. M.	5	Aug., 1914	98	99¼	5.30
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99¾	100¼	5.90
West. E. & M.	5	July, 1913	99¼	100⅛	4.00
West. E. & M.	6	Aug., 1913	100⅜	100⅝	4.90
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	96½	97½	6.00

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bank Clearings Improved.

Notable improvement in almost every direction is the leading feature of this week's statement of bank clearings, the total at leading cities of the United States aggregating $3,525,916,000, a gain of 16.6 per cent., as compared with the same week last year, and of 12.3 per cent., compared with the corresponding week in 1911. Notwithstanding a marked decrease in operations of the stock and bond markets at New York in comparison with both preceding years, there were local gains of 16.1 per cent. and 11.5 per cent., respectively, over 1912 and 1911, which is taken as good evidence of a well-maintained volume of business. Even more satisfactory conditions are noted at the majority of the outside cities, for while Boston and New Orleans still report some loss, the returns of all other centres are eminently favorable.

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Where the Bonds Go.

It is always a source of wonder to many people as to what becomes of the enormous annual output of new investment securities. The savings banks and insurance companies absorb a very large share of those issues which are legal investments for them, and some houses specialize on this class of investments. The extent to which the big insurance companies figure in the bond market may be judged by the annual statement of just one company, that of the New York Life. The report just made public by President Kingsley shows that in 1912 the New York Life Insurance Company invested in State, county, and municipal bonds, issued by forty-nine counties and municipalities located in twenty States, the sum of $7,463,000. In domestic railroad bonds the company invested $3,820,000, in foreign railroad, Government, and municipal bonds $8,234,000, and in miscellaneous bonds $266,000. On its State and municipal bonds the company receives an average return of 4.47 per cent., on the domestic railroad bonds 4.56 per cent., on the foreign bonds 4.21 per cent., and on the miscellaneous investments 4.73 per cent. In addition to these big investments the company loaned nearly $28,000,000 to policy holders, receiving therefrom an average return of 5 per cent.

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Speeding the Parting Guest.

A visitor to one of the city's largest banks stood outside the officers' rail yesterday wondering what celebrity had called together such a crowd of bank officials. The President, the cashier, and the several Vice Presidents stood around the stranger waiting for a chance to shake his hand, or pat him on the shoulder. He exchanged pleasant greetings with each in turn, tucked several cigars away in convenient pockets, and took his leave among a chorus of good wishes. When he had gone the curious-minded visitor found that the important stranger was a National Bank Examiner, who had just finished looking over the bank's accounts.

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Further Gold Exports Likely.

The additional $1,000,000 in gold bars, which it was said on Thursday would probably be engaged by Lazard Frères for shipment to France, was obtained yesterday. This money will be shipped to-day, making a total of $3,000,000 exported to France this week. Exchange is not yet at a figure that seems to justify the outward flow, and bankers are at a loss to explain the ecomomics of the movement, except on the grounds of special arrangements made with the Bank of France. Further exports of the precious metal are looked for next week.

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Mr. Baker in New Role.

George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank, has said more under quotation marks in the newspapers in the past two days than in a long lifetime previous. There is no other man in financial affairs to-day who has done so much in the way of creating news and said so little about it, unless J. P. Morgan has that distinction. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Baker, who are lifelong friends and intimate business associates, are very much alike in their attitude toward the public. Mr. Baker's secretary holds up his hands in horror when a newspaper reporter asks to see the Chairman of the First National, and informs his caller in hushed tones that Mr. Baker never sees representatives of the press. The impression carried away by the reporter in such cases is not quite fair to Mr. Baker, who is much less of an ogre than he is pictured. Accosted on the street he will listen courteously to any questions put to him, but he never vouchsafes much information in return. His favorite way of meeting a question is to turn it back on the reporter. "Well, what do you think about it?" he asks in a way that implies that his own view in the matter is of the very slightest consequence. It is this habit of reticence that has kept Mr. Baker pretty much in the background, while numerous bankers, who are much smaller figures in financial circles, were becoming National figures.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Traction com	433	440
Am. Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Elec. Power com	19	21
Adirondack Elec. Power pf	61	63
Am. Gas & Electric com	84	..
Am. Gas & Electric pf	46	48
Am. Power & Light com	65	68
Am. Power & Light pf	83	86
Am. Public Utilities com	64	67
Am. Public Utilities pf	77	79
Appalachian Power Co	25	26
Appalachian Power Co. pf	75	76½
Cities Service com	110	113
Cities Service pf	..	88½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com	67	70
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	89	91
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	93	95
Electric Bond & Share pf	99¾	101
Electric Bond Deposit pf	75	78
Empire District Electric 5s	84	88
Empire District Electric 5s pf	..	83
Federal Light & Traction com	30	34
Federal Light & Traction pf	83	86
Federal Utilities Incorp. com	..	47
Federal Utilities Incorp. pf	..	78
Gas & Electric Securities com	130	160
Gas & Electric Securities pf	92	98
Lincoln Gas & Electric	30	35
Montana Power com	49	49½
Montana Power pf	99	100
Northern States Power com	24¾	25¾
Northern States Power pf	84	86
Ozark Power & Water Co. com	51	54
Pacific Gas & Electric com	62	63
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	78½	81
Standard Gas & Electric com	21⅝	22½
Standard Gas & Electric pf	50	51
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. com	22¾	24
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf	76½	77¼
Union Ry. Gas & Elec. com	61½	64
Union Ry., Gas & Elec. pf	88	90
United Light & Rys. com	78	79
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	84	86
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	73	76
United Utilities Co	37	40
United Utilities Co. pf	100	102½
Utilities Improvement Co. com	59½	61½
Utilities Improvement Co. pf	75½	77½
Western Power com	23	26
Western Power pf	50	54

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, inter	105¼	105⅝	104⅝	105¼
4½s, Nov., 1957, inter	105¼	105⅝	104⅝	105¼
4½s, May, 1917, inter	101	101½	101	102
4½s, Nov., 1917, inter	101	..	101	..
4½s, Mar., '30-'60, int	100⅝	100¼	100¼	100½
4½s, Mar., 1962, inter	99⅜	100	99⅝	99⅞
4½s, Sept., 1960, inter	99⅜	100	99⅝	99⅞
4s, May, 1959, inter	96⅛	96⅜	96¼	96¾
4s, Nov., 1958, inter	96⅛	96⅜	96¼	96¾
4s, May, 1957, inter	96⅛	97	96¼	97
4s, Nov., 1956, reg	95	96½	94⅝	96
4s, Nov., 1955, reg	95	96½	94⅝	96
4s, Nov., 1936, reg	95	96½	94⅝	96
4s, 1918-19, inter	98	100	98	100
3½s, Nov., 1954-5, int	84½	85	84⅛	85
3½s, May, 1954, coup	84½	85	84⅛	85
3½s, 1930-1954, reg	84½	85	84⅛	85

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Weakness in Coppers, Though Trading Generally Is Light, with Narrow Movements.

Coppers continued weak on the Curb yesterday, though generally the market was sluggish and price movements narrow. Braden, which reported transactions of 8,000 shares, sold between 9⅝ and 10⅛, the close being at 9¾, ¼ below the opening level. Mason Valley sold 550 shares, from 9⅞ down to 8¾, and closed at 9. In the bond department there was again well diversified trading, though the activity was somewhat less than on the previous day. Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s sold $150,000 between 97⅞ and 98⅛, the close being even with the opening, at 98⅛. Western Pacific 5s, after opening at 87½, rose to 88¼, closing at the high figure after sales of $75,000.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	Brit.-Am. Tob.	25	25¼	25	25⅛
275	Em.-Brant. pf.	100	100½	100	100½
100	Man. S. Co. pf.	103	103	103	103
1,000	Man. Transit	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Marconi of Am., New	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
825	P. Sm. & Rfg.	2⅛	2 3-16	⅛2	2⅛
200	St. O. of N. J.	434	434	429	430
400	Tob. Prod. pf.	98½	98½	97⅞	97⅞
2,000	U. S. St. Co. of Am	106⅛	106¼	106¼	106⅜
100	U. C. St. Co. of Am. pf.	117	117	117	117
800	U. S. Hair pf.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
2,280	Willys Ov'land.	73⅝	75	73⅝	75

RAILROAD.

6,000	Bal. & O. rts.	11-16	⅞	7⅛	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Al. G. M., w.i.	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14
1,000	*Big Four	80	80	80	80
8,000	Braden Copper.	10	10⅛	9⅞	9¾
1,500	Butte-N. Y.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	8	8	8	8
1,000	Dia. Bl. Butte.	6	6	6	6
2,500	El Paso Con.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
500	Florence	55	55	55	55
200	Giroux Mining.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
200	Greene-Can	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,500	*Greenwater	6	6	6	6
100	‡La R. Con.	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16
550	Mason Valley	⅞	9⅞	8¾	9
100	‡Nip. Mines Co.	9	9	9	9
1,000	Stewart	2 1-16	2¼	2 1-16	2¼
200	Tono.-Mining.	6 3-16	6 3-16	6 3-16	6 3-16
1,200	Tono. Ext.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15,000	Tono. Merger.	88	91	88	89
500	Tularosa	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
400	Tuolumne Cop.	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
1,300	W. E. Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16
5,000	*‡Wet. S. Mines	15	1⅞	15	17
2,000	Gold. Midway.	7	7	7	7
500	L. C.-G. Drain.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
1,650	*M. Min. & L.	60	64	59	62
1,800	*N. J. Mines Co.	17	17	17	17

BONDS.

$150,000	Balt. & Ohio, Conv. 4½s	98¼	98¼	97⅞	98⅛
15,000	Brad. Cop. 6s.	195	†199	195	195
15,000	B. C. 7s, old.	197	197	195	195
1,000	B. C. 7s, new.	200	200	200	200
27,000	B. R. Tr. 5% notes	97¼	97 5-16	97¼	97¼
65,000	C. S. 5s, w. 1.10	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5,000	Mason V 6s.	105	105	100	100
15,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
75,000	W. Pac. 5s.	87½	88¼	87½	88¼

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 9. Bid.	Asked.
*Allied Securities Co.	85	85	83	85
Am. Writing Paper	3	8	2	8
A. G. & W. I. pf.	11	12	11	12
Bay State Gas	½	9-16	½	9-16
Borden's Con. Milk	119	123	119	123
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	106	107½	106	107½
Brown Shoe	55½	59	55½	59
Brown Shoe pf.	99	100	99	100
Con. Rubber Tire	14	16	13	14
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	50	60	50	60
Emer.-Brantingham	68½	70	68½	70
Havana Tobacco	4	6	9	8
Havana Tobacco pf.	8	15	7	15
Houston Oil	19	21	19	19¾
Houston Oil pf.	65	69	65	69
Inter. Rubber tr. ctfs.	8½	10	8½	10
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	230	235	230	235
McAndrews & Forbes.	190	195	190	195
McAnd. & Forbes pf.	101	102½	101	102½
Man. Shirt Co.	52	68	52	68
*Mays Oil	18	20	17	20
N. Y. Transportation	5	6	5	6
Oil Fields of Mexico	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Otis Elevator	76	78	76	78
Otis Elevator pf.	99	102	99	102
Penn. Textile	24	28	24	28
Standard Oil old	1,170	1,215	1,170	1,215
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
U. S. Hair	8	8½	8	8½
U. S. L. & H., new	12	13½	12	13½
U. S. L. & H. pf., new	75	80	75	80
Willys Overland pf.	99	100	99	100

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Con.	44	46	44	46
British Col. Copper	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½
Buffalo Mines	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
Con. Arizona Smelting	7-16	⅜	7-16	⅜
Davis-Daly Copper	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Diamond Field Daisy	5	5	8	5
First National	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Kerr Lake	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Mines of America	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3½
McKinley-Darragh	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
Nevada Hills	1 7-16	1½	1½	1 9-16
Ohio Copper	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
South Utah M. & S.	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Tri-Bullion	7-16	½	7-16	9-16
Union Mines	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
United Copper	⅝	1½	¾	1½
United Copper pf.	6	12	6	12
Yukon Gold Mines	3	3¼	3	3½

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

Chesterfield Copper	8	9	8	9
South Live Oak	1½	2½	1½	2½

BONDS.

Chicago Elevated 5s	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
N. Y., N. H. & H. 5 p. c. notes	100	100¼	100	100¼

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	20	19	20
Atlantic Refining	635	640	618	623
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	250	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	173	177	173	177
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	670	650	670
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	1,775	1,825	1,775	1,825
Crescent Pipe Line	62	65	62	65
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	70	60	70
Eureka Pipe Line	390	395	390	395
Galena-Signal Oil	300	310	300	310
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	154	159	154	159
National Transit	48	49	47	48
New York Transit	360	365	355	360
Northern Pipe Line	115	120	115	120
Ohio Oil	130	132	130	132
Prairie Oil & Gas	338	342	340	345
Solar Refining	600	620	600	620
Southern Pipe Line	260	265	260	265
South Penn. Oil	890	900	890	900
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	168	173	168	173
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	190	193	190	192
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	355	360	355	360
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	500	510	505	515
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	380	390	375	385
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	315	320	315	320
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	425	430	430	435
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	695	700	695	702
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	292	297	290	295
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	745	775	745	775
Swan & Finch	250	260	250	260
Union Tank Line	74	76	70	72
Vacuum Oil	183	187	183	187
Washington Oil	36	39	30	35
Waters-Pierce Oil	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Jan. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 9. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	25	25¼	25	25⅛
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	190	180	190
S. Young	175	180	172	178
MacAndrews & Forbes.	195	200	195	200
P. R.-Am. Tob., ex div.	260	270	260	270
P. R.-A. Tob. 6% scrip	155	170	155	175
R. J. Reynolds	265	275	260	275
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf.	97½	98¼	97½	98½
United Cigar Stores	108¼	108¾	107⅝	108
Unit. Cigar Stores pf.	116	118	116	118

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday a generally weak tone was shown. Copper was down ⅛ of a cent for late deliveries. Tin was off ¼c. Twenty tons of January delivery sold at 50.15 and 25 of February at 50.00.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard copper	16.75	17.25	16.75	17.25
January	16.75	17.25	16.75	17.25
February	16.60	17.00	16.75	17.25
March	16.50	17.00	16.75	17.25
Lead	4.25	4.37½	4.25	4.37½
Spelter	7.20	7.40	7.20	7.40
Tin	50.00	50.25	50.30	50.37½

The following table of prices obtained yesterday on the London Metal Exchange for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These figures compare with Thursday's final quotations:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	74	5	0	75	2	6
Copper, futures	74	7	6	75	12	6
Pig tin, spot	228	15	0	228	10	0
Pig tin, futures	227	15	0	228	0	0

The market finished firm. Spanish pig lead £17 13s 9d, down 2s 6d. Spelter £26 2s 6d, down 2s 6d. Cleveland warrants 66s 9d, down 4½d.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Atlantic C. L. rts.	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Am. Bonding	90¾	90¼	90¾
70	Bank of Commerce	31½	31½	31½
25	Baltimore Trust	158½	158½	158½
250	Baltimore Elec. pf.	43¼	43	43¼
85	Con. Coal	105½	105	105
65	Con. Power pf.	115½	115½	115½
5	Con. Power	112	112	112
160	Fidelity & Trust	174½	174¼	174½
50	G. B. S. Brewing	3	3	3
500	Houston Oil tr. ctfs.	20	19¾	19¾
265	Merch. & Mech. Bank	31½	31¼	31¼
85	Munsey Trust	104	104	104
35	Old Town Bank	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
125	Penn. Water & Pow.	67½	67½	67½
200	Seaboard Air Line	20½	20¼	20½
60	United Rys.	24	23¾	24
5	U. S. Fidelity	184	184	184

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1980.	82½	82½	82½
4,000	Balt. City 4s, 1951.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅜
2,000	Balt. Elec. 5s	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	95	95	95
1,000	Con. Power 4½s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼
65,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75¾	75½	75½
1,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Jan. 10, 1913.

Total sales Jan. 10,1913..... 205,332
From Jan. 1, 1913..... 2,017,566
Same period last year..... 4,246,763

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
145	153	80	Adams Express.....	149	149	145	145	— 4
1⅛	1½	2,600	Allis-C. tr. rcts. 2d pd..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
5½	6	500	A.-C. pf. tr. rcts.2d pd..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
76⅞	76⅞	34,600	Amalgamated Copper..	77⅛	77⅝	76½	76⅝	— ¼
38⅞	38½	800	Am. Beet Sugar.....	38¾	38¾	38	38⅛	— ⅞
30¾	31	300	Am. Can.....	30½	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
117¼	117¾	650	Am. Can pf.....	117	118	117	117¼	— ½
54½	55⅝	100	Am. Car & Foundry...	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ¼
115½	116⅝	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf...	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
96⅞	99	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96⅝	+ ⅛
165	168	10	Am. Express.....	165	165	165	165	...
22	22½	2,600	Am. Ice Securities....	22	23¼	22	22½	+ ⅜
42	42½	400	Am. Locomotive.....	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42½	— ⅛
105	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf...	106	106	106	106	...
72⅝	77⅛	10,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	74	74	72½	73⅛	— ⅝
190	192	800	Am. Snuff.....	190	191	190	191	— ½
139⅝	139⅝	710	Am. Teleph. & Teleg..	139½	139⅝	139¼	139¼	+2½
293	294	3,250	Am. Tobacco.....	290	294⅝	290	293	— ⅛
105	105⅜	200	Am. Tobacco pf. new..	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝	105⅝	+4½
97	97⅝	600	Am. Water Works pf..	97	98	97	98	— ⅛
79½	82	50	Am. Woolen pf.....	97	98	97	98	— 1
38⅝	39	1,800	Anaconda Copper Co...	38½	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅜
119	120	100	Assets Realization....	120	120	120	120	+1
106	106½	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F....	106¼	106¾	106	106	— ⅛
101	101⅜	140	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	101⅞	101¾	101⅝	101¾	+ ⅛
103⅝	104¼	100	Baldwin Locomotive..	103¾	104	103⅞	104	— ⅛
103⅜	106	500	Baldwin Loco. pf.....	104	104	104	104	— ½
87	88	100	Baltimore & Ohio.....	106	106½	105⅞	106	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
...	...	20	Bank of Commerce.....	198	198	198	198	+1
40½	40¾	100	Bethlehem Steel.....	40½	40½	40¼	40½	...
70	70½	600	Bethlehem Steel pf....	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ⅝
92¾	92¾	1,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	92⅛	92¼	92	92⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	29⅛	200	Butterick Co.....	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	...
53¾	53½	2,000	California Petroleum..	29⅞	30⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
264½	264½	3,000	Canadian Pacific.....	54	54	52⅝	53¼	— ⅝
...	...	2,300	Can. Pacific rights....	265¾	265¾	264¼	264¼	—2¼
20	20¼	1,000	Central Leather Co....	19¾	19¾	18	19¼	— ⅛
98½	97	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf..	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
78¾	78¼	100	Chesapeake & Ohio....	95⅛	95¼	95	95	...
16½	17⅜	400	Chicago Gt. Western..	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
15⅜	24	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf...	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
115⅜	116	2,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	116	116	115½	115¾	— 1⅛
137½	138	236	Chi. & Northwestern..	138	138	138	138	+1
44	44½	10,010	Chino Copper.....	45	45	43¾	44	—2
34	35	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	35	35⅛	35	35	— ¼
130¼	130⅜	2,800	Colorado & Southern..	130⅞	130⅞	130⅛	130¼	— ⅛
40	40¾	229	Gt. N. certs. ore prop..	41	41	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
50⅜	50⅝	2,200	Guggenheim Explor....	51⅜	51⅜	49½	50¼	— ⅛
112	117	140	Homestake Mining....	115	115	115	115	...
128	129	100	Illinois Central.....	128	128	128	128	— ¼
178	177½	100	Inspiration Con. Cop..	18	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
18¾	18½	510	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs..	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
62⅜	64	2,000	Inter.-Met. pf.....	64	64½	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
110½	111	100	Int. Harvester.....	64	64½	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	18¼	100	Int. Steam Pump.....	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅛
69½	70	125	Int. Steam Pump pf...	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
46½	47½	100	Lackawanna Steel.....	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
166	166½	2,400	Lehigh Valley.....	47	47	47	47	+1
39¼	39½	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit...	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	...
142	142⅜	300	Louisville & Nash....	142¼	142¼	142	142	...
75½	75⅝	200	May Dept. Stores.....	75¼	75¼	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
72	72⅜	2,200	Mex. Petroleum x r....	73¼	73½	72	72¼	+ ⅛
25	25¼	600	Miami Copper.....	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
141½	142½	600	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M..	141⅝	141⅞	141⅝	141⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	43	1,800	Missouri Pacific.....	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
106	108	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	104	104	104	104	— ½
26½	27½	200	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf..	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
39	194⅜	1,200	Nevada Con. Copper...	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
80	81	100	N. Y. Air Brake.....	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	— ⅝
108⅜	109½	600	N. Y. Central.....	81	81	81	81	...
129½	130	175	N. Y., N. H. & Hartn..	109¼	109⅜	108¾	108½	— ½
33¼	33⅝	800	N. Y., Ont. & West....	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
114⅜	114⅝	300	Norfolk & Western....	113¼	113⅜	113⅛	113¼	— ⅛
83½	82	100	North American.....	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ⅛
120¾	121	1,400	Northern Pacific.....	120¾	121	120½	120½	— ⅛
30⅝	31½	100	Pacific Mail.....	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
123⅜	123¾	630	Pennsylvania R. R....	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	— ⅛
115	116	900	People's Gas, Chicago..	115½	115½	115½	115½	— ⅛
103⅜	104	50	Pitts., C., C. & St. L..	104	104	104	104	...
23¼	23⅜	100	Pittsburgh Coal.....	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	...
94¾	94¾	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf....	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
100½	101	40	Pressed Steel Car pf..	101	101	101	101	...
165	166	100	Pullman Co.....	165	165	165	165	...
3½	4¾	100	Quicksilver.....	4	4	4	4	...
70	85	20	R.R. Sec., Ill.C. stk.cfs.	81	81	81	81	...
20¼	20¾	4,300	Ray Consol. Copper...	20¼	20⅜	20	20⅜	— ⅛
167⅝	167¾	12,600	Reading.....	167	167¼	166⅝	167⅛	...
25½	25⅝	500	Rep. Iron & Steel.....	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
85	86	400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	— ⅛
24	24¼	200	Rock Island Co.....	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
44	45	300	Rock Island Co. pf....	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
47⅜	48	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	47	47	47	47	— ⅛
47	50	63	St. L. & S. F. C. & E	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
...	...	...	Ill. new stock certs..	49⅞	53	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
20	20⅝	500	Seaboard Air Line....	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
47	47½	200	Seaboard Air Line pf..	47¼	47¼	47	47	— ⅛
209	210½	300	Sears, Roebuck & Co..	209½	209½	208¾	208¾	— ⅛
11,300	11,700	11,300	Southern Pacific.....	106⅜	107¼	106⅜	106⅞	+ ⅛
28	28¼	500	Southern Ry way ext...	28	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
33½	36	380	Studebaker Co.....	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
121¾	122	1,450	Texas Co.....	122	122½	122	122½	+ ⅜
22⅛	22⅜	100	Texas & Pacific.....	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
39	39½	100	Third Avenue.....	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
28¾	30	210	Toledo, St. L. & W.pf..	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
107	108	50	Twin City Rap. Tran..	107½	107½	107½	107⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	6¼	200	Union Bag & Paper....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
103⅝	103⅞	13,600	Union Pacific.....	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
91⅝	91¾	280	Union Pacific pf.....	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	— ⅛
99¾	99⅞	100	United Dry Goods.....	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
75½	76⅛	50	U. S. Express.....	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
11	11⅜	200	U. S. Realty & Imp....	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
3⅛	3	100	U. S. Reduction & Ref..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
67⅜	68	5,450	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.pf..	4	4	4	4	...
108⅜	109	400	U. S. Rubber.....	68¼	68¾	67⅝	67¾	— ⅛
81	82⅜	900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	100	100	100½	100⅝	— ⅛
67⅝	67¾	25,230	U. S. Rubber 2d pf....	81⅛	81¼	81	81⅛	— ⅛
110	110½	200	U. S. Steel.....	67⅞	68	67¼	67⅜	— ⅛
56⅜	57	6,400	U. S. Steel pf.....	110¼	110¼	110¼	110⅛	— ⅛
90¼	91½	100	Utah Copper.....	58	58	58⅛	57	—1¼
39⅝	41	100	Virginia Ry. & P. pf..	91¼	91½	91½	91¼	...
40¼	40¾	600	Wabash.....	39	39⅜	39	39⅛	— ⅛
61	62	300	Western Maryland.....	40¾	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
75	75½	100	Western Maryland pf..	60½	62	60½	62	+2
276	282	100	Western Union Tel....	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
78	78½	200	Westinghouse Air B....	280	280	280	280	+8
108¾	109	300	Westinghouse E. & M...	78¾	78¾	78	78	— ½
			Woolworth (F.W.) Co..	108¼	109	108	109	...

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Jan. 10, 1913..... $2,428,000
From Jan. 1, 1913..... 18,710,500
Same period last year..... 45,912,000

Argentine Gov 5s
4,000..... 97¾
City of Tokio 5s
25,000..... 88½
5,000..... 88⅝
2,000..... 89
Jap Gov 4½s, str.in
5,000..... 90¼
500..... 90¼
2,000..... 90¼
Rep of Cuba 5s
1,000..... 102
N Y City 3½ 1922
2,000..... 88
4s, 1958
1,000..... 96⅜
4s, 1959
6,000..... 96⅝
4½s, 1957
2,000..... 105¼
1,000..... 105⅜
N Y City 4½s
4,000..... 100¼
Adams Express 4s
1,000..... 82
Alls-Chalm 5s, Tr
ctfs of dep
25,000..... 60¼
2,000..... 60
1,000..... 61
1,000..... 60½
stamped
2,000..... 57¼
5,000..... 58½
20,000..... 59⅝
25,000..... 60
Am Ag Ch conv 5s
1,000..... 101¼
Am Dock & I 5s
1,000..... 105
Am Ice Securities 5s
1,000..... 76
10,000..... 76¼
5,000..... 75⅞
1,000..... 76
1,000..... 75⅝
5,000..... 75⅝
Am Smelt Secur 6s
2,000..... 104½
Am T & T col 4s
1,000..... 89½
20,000..... 89½
14,000..... 89⅝
conv 4s
3,000..... 110⅞
Am Wr Paper 5s
1,000..... 90½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
12,000..... 79
Armour & Co 4½s
12,000..... 92
A, T & S F gen 4s
11,000..... 98
conv 4s, 1960
50,000..... 103¼
Atl Coast Line 4s
1,000..... 95
Low & N col 4s
15,000..... 92⅝
B & O prelien 3½s
500..... 91
gold 4s
2,000..... 97¼
1,000..... 97⅜
P. L. & W V 4s
10,000..... 89½
Beth. Steel 5s
1,000..... 102
B R T ref conv 4s
10,000..... 91⅜
25,000..... 92¼
5,000..... 92¼
1,000..... 92¼
gold 5s
10,000..... 103¼
Bklyn R El 1st 5s
4,000..... 101⅛
Buff & Susq 1st
ref 5s
14,000..... 40
19,000..... 40½
2,000..... 40¾
Cal Gas & Elec 5s
1,000..... 89⅞
Cent of Ga R con 5s
2,000..... 94⅞
Cent Leather 5s
11,000..... 94⅞
9,000..... 95

Cent Ohio 4½s
1,000..... 101
Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000..... 95⅜
1,000..... 95½
3,000..... 95¼
1,000..... 95⅜
2,000..... 95½
Cent Vermont 4s
2,000..... 89¾
C & O gen 4½s
2,000..... 100¼
1,000..... 100¾
conv 4½s
29,000..... 92½
C, B & Q joint 4s
5,000..... 96½
14,000..... 96⅛
Ill Div 3½s
1,000..... 85½
Ill Div 4s
5,000..... 98½
1,000..... 98¼
Chi Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s
3,000..... 102⅜
Chi Gt Western 4s
4,000..... 77⅜
Chi., Mil & St P
gen 4s, Ser A
1,000..... 97⅞
10,000..... 98
5,000..... 98
4,000..... 98⅝
4s, 1934
10,000..... 91¼
conv 4½s
3,000..... 106⅜
16,000..... 106¼
11,000..... 106¼
20,000..... 106¼
C, M & P Sd 4s
10,000..... 93⅜
Chi & N W gen 4s
27,000..... 98
5,000..... 97⅞
gen 3½s
1,000..... 84⅞
registered
1,000..... 96½
Lacl G 1st of St
L ref & ext 5s
1,000..... 102
Lake Shore & Mich
Southn 4s, 1928
4,000..... 92½
1931
35,000..... 92¼
Lkg & Myers 7s,
temp bonds
1,000..... 120⅝
4,000..... 120⅜
Lkg & Myers 5s
2,000..... 98⅞
Lorillard Co 5s
2,000..... 98⅞
Lou & N unifd 4s
4,000..... 98⅜
1,000..... 99
Lou & Nash 5s,
Mont joint 4s
2,000..... 88½
Mich State Tel 5s
2,000..... 100
Minn & St Louis
1st & ref 4s
1,000..... 62¾
Mo, K & T s f 4½s
1,000..... 86⅞
Mo Pac 5s, 1917
1,000..... 99½
conv 5s
1,000..... 87⅛
Mo Pacific 4s
2,000..... 70¼
Nassau Elec R R 4s
2,000..... 78
National Tube 5s
46,000..... 99
N O, Mob & C 5s
5,000..... 87
N Y Cent gen 3½s
5,000..... 86½
gen 4s, 1934
1,000..... 91¼
Lake S col 3½s
8,000..... 76⅜
2,000..... 76⅜
registered
1,000..... 77
N Y G, El L, H & P
Pow col tr 5s
9,000..... 103¼

1,000..... 108¼
5,000..... 103¼
1,000..... 103¼
1,000..... 86½
4,000..... 88
1,000..... 85⅞
5,000..... 85¾
N Y N H & H
conv deb 6s
4,000..... 125⅜
conv 3½s
41,000..... 87
N Y & Nor 1st 5s
1,000..... 103½
N Y Rys ref 4s
12,000..... 79
1,000..... 78⅞
8,000..... 78¾
adj 5s
120,000..... 59¼
23,000..... 59¼
10,000..... 59¼
8,000..... 59⅜
6,000..... 59¼
20,000..... 59¼
55,000..... 59⅛
21,000..... 58⅞
5,000..... 59
N Y Tel 4½s
13,000..... 97⅝
N. Westchester
& Boston 4½s
5,000..... 97⅝
9,000..... 97⅝
Norf & Wn con 4s
3,000..... 98
Norf & W divisnl
4s
2,000..... 92¾
North Pac 3s
1,000..... 68½
North Pac 4s
10,000..... 98¼
500..... 98⅜
500..... 98⅜
500..... 98⅛
Pac Tel & T 5s
2,000..... 103½
14,000..... 103¾
8,000..... 100½
Penn conv 3½s
7,000..... 97¼
6,000..... 97¼
10,000..... 97⅜
Penn Co gtd gold
4s
7,000..... 96
Peo G & C. Chi,
con 5s
1,000..... 115¼
Peo. G & C of
Chi ref 5s
5,000..... 101⅞
Pere Marq ref 4s
1,000..... 84
Phila Co conv 5s,
1922
5,000..... 98
Public Service Cor
sink fund 5s
10,000..... 92¾
3,000..... 92⅝
St L. Ir Mt & So
gen 5s
5,000..... 105¾
6,000..... 106
River & G 4s
2,000..... 83½
unify & ref 4s
6,000..... 82
St L. Rocky Mt &
Pacific 5s
3,000..... 78¼
St L & S F R R
ref 4s
4,000..... 76¼
1,000..... 76⅝
20,000..... 76⅝
gen 5s
1,000..... 82¼
St L & W con 4s
12,000..... 81
St Paul, M & M
con 6s
6,000..... 121¾
San A & A P 4s
5,000..... 85¾
5,000..... 85½
1,000..... 85¾
1,000..... 85¾

1,000..... 108¼
5,000..... 103¼
1,000..... 103¼
1,000..... 103¼
1,000..... 86½
4,000..... 88
1,000..... 85⅞
5,000..... 85¾
N Y N H & H
conv deb 6s
4,000..... 125⅜
conv 3½s
41,000..... 87
N Y & Nor 1st 5s
1,000..... 103½
N Y Rys ref 4s
12,000..... 79
1,000..... 78⅞
8,000..... 78¾
adj 5s
120,000..... 59¼
23,000..... 59¼
10,000..... 59¼
8,000..... 59⅜
6,000..... 59¼
20,000..... 59¼
55,000..... 59⅛
21,000..... 58⅞
5,000..... 59
N Y Tel 4½s
13,000..... 97⅝
N. Westchester
& Boston 4½s
5,000..... 97⅝
9,000..... 97⅝
Norf & Wn con 4s
3,000..... 98
Norf & W divisnl
4s
2,000..... 92¾
North Pac 3s
1,000..... 68½
North Pac 4s
10,000..... 98¼
500..... 98⅜
500..... 98⅜
500..... 98⅛
Pac Tel & T 5s
2,000..... 103½
14,000..... 103¾
8,000..... 100½
Penn conv 3½s
7,000..... 97¼
6,000..... 97¼
10,000..... 97⅜
Penn Co gtd gold
4s
7,000..... 96
Peo G & C. Chi,
con 5s
1,000..... 115¼
Peo. G & C of
Chi ref 5s
5,000..... 101⅞
Pere Marq ref 4s
1,000..... 84
Phila Co conv 5s,
1922
5,000..... 98
Public Service Cor
sink fund 5s
10,000..... 92¾
3,000..... 92⅝
St L. Ir Mt & So
gen 5s
5,000..... 105¾
6,000..... 106
River & G 4s
2,000..... 83½
unify & ref 4s
6,000..... 82
St L. Rocky Mt &
Pacific 5s
3,000..... 78¼
St L & S F R R
ref 4s
4,000..... 76¼
1,000..... 76⅝
20,000..... 76⅝
gen 5s
1,000..... 82¼
St L & W con 4s
12,000..... 81
St Paul, M & M
con 6s
6,000..... 121¾
San A & A P 4s
5,000..... 85¾
5,000..... 85½
1,000..... 85¾
1,000..... 85¾

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined:

1912-13.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Dec. 31	90.44	89.97	90.20	90.27	+ .66
Jan. 1	New Year's Day.				
Jan. 2	91.02	90.47	90.74	90.80	+ .53
Jan. 3	90.85	90.21	90.53	90.34	— .46
Jan. 4	90.64	90.30	90.47	90.60	+ .26
Jan. 6	91.06	90.09	90.57	90.18	— .42
Jan. 7	90.80	90.45	90.62	90.71	+ .53
Jan. 8	90.84	90.65	90.84	90.83	+ .12
Jan. 9	91.41	90.86	91.13	91.23	+ .40
Jan 10	91.20	90.86	91.03	91.00	— .23

INDUSTRIALS.

Dec. 31	66.31	65.76	66.03	66.13	+ .31
Jan. 1	New Year's Day.				
Jan. 2	67.08	66.53	66.81	66.85	+ .72
Jan. 3	65.48	65.48	66.14	65.94	— .91
Jan. 4	66.18	65.80	65.99	66.11	+ .17
Jan. 6	66.41	65.73	66.07	65.77	— .34
Jan. 7	66.22	65.63	65.95	65.98	+ .21
Jan. 8	66.80	66.36	66.46	66.27	+ .29
Jan. 9	66.79	66.19	66.49	66.61	+ .34
Jan. 10	66.40	66.04	66.22	66.15	— .46

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Dec. 31	78.37	77.86	78.11	78.10	+ .39
Jan. 1	New Year's Day.				
Jan. 2	79.05	78.50	78.77	78.82	+ .72
Jan. 3	78.83	77.84	78.33	78.13	— .69
Jan. 4	78.41	78.05	78.23	78.35	+ .22
Jan. 6	78.73	77.91	78.32	77.97	— .38
Jan. 7	78.51	78.06	78.28	78.34	+ .37
Jan. 8	78.92	78.39	78.65	78.53	+ .27
Jan. 9	79.10	78.52	78.81	78.92	+ .37
Jan. 10	78.80	78.45	78.62	78.57	— .35

This Year's Range to Date.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	90.68	91.41 Jan. 9	90.21 Jan. 3	91.00
Industrials	66.76	67.08 Jan. 2	65.48 Jan. 3	65.94
Comb. ave.	78.72	79.10 Jan. 9	77.84 Jan. 3	78.57

January Range in 1911 and 1912.

RAILROADS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1912	91.43	92.44 Jan. 3	89.19 Jan. 31	90.11
1911	91.79	96.07 Jan. 31	91.79 Jan. 3	95.96

INDUSTRIALS.

1912	64.00	64.89 Jan. 2	62.13 Jan. 31	63.13
1911	62.95	66.14 Jan. 31	62.95 Jan. 3	66.02

COMBINED 50 STOCKS.

1912	77.51	78.63 Jan. 3	77.66 Jan. 31	77.77
1911	77.37	81.10 Jan. 31	77.37 Jan. 3	80.99

Year's Range in 1912.

	Open. Jan. 2.	High. Oct. 4.	Low. Dec. 16.	Last. Dec. 31.
Railroads	91.43	97.28	88.89	90.27
	Jan. 2	Sep. 30.	Feb. 1.	Dec. 31
Industrial	64.00	74.50	61.74	66.13
Combined av.	77.51	83.82	75.24	78.10

Year's Range in 1911.

	Open. Jan. 3.	High. June 26.	Low. Sep. 23.	Last. Dec. 30.
Railroads	91.79	98.61	84.40	91.37
	Jan. 3.	June 5.	Sep. 25.	Dec. 30.
Industrials	62.95	66.76	54.75	63.63
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sep. 25.	Dec. 30.
Combined av.	77.37	84.41	69.57	77.80

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	101	101⅜	Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅞	..
2s, c, 1930	101	101½	Pan 3s, r,		
3s, r, 1918	102½	103¼	Man Elev.	130	133
3s, c, 1918	102⅜	103⅛	M D S pf.	103	105
4s, r, 1925	113⅝	114⅛	Mor Marine 4½	5	..
4s, c, 1925	113⅝	114⅛	Do pf.	19½	20
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅝	101¼	Mex Pet pf. ex rights.	96	100
			Mich Cent.	132	190
			M & St L.	22	24
			Do pf.	45	47½
			M, St P & S S M pf.	145	154
			Do 1 l....	81	85
			Mo, K & T.	28¾	28¾
			Do pf.	62¾	63⅜
			Mor & Ess.	169½	175
			N, C & St L.	170	180
			Nat Bis.	125	128
			Do pf.	125	128
			Nat Enam.	17¾	18¾
			Do pf.	81	91
			Nat Lead.	55	57
			Nat Rys of Mex 1st pf.	63	67
			Do 2d pf.	10	25
			N Y, C & St L.	58	59
			Do 1st pf.	99	..
			Do 2d pf.	80	90⅞
			N Y Dock.	32	42
			N Y, L & W.	118	125
			N O T & M.	75	..
			Nort South.	43	47½
			N & W pf.	88	91
			Ont Mining	2¾	2¾
			Pabst Bl pf.	106	108
			Pac Coast.	82	95
			Do 1st pf.	85	100
			Do 2d pf.	85	100
			P & O Tel.	43½	46
			Do pf.	96½	101½
			Peo & E.	17	19
			P. Lorillard.	190	200
			Do pf.	114½	116¼
			Pett Mull.	28	29
			Do 1st pf.	98	99
			Pheips-D.	210	..
			Phila Co.	99	102
			P, C, C & St L.	110	120
			Do pf.	99	100
			P. C. & A. pf.	161	..
			Pr St Car.	34	35
			Pub S Cor.	117	119½
			Q'kslv'r pf.	4½	7½
			Ry St Spr.	34½	35
			Do pf.	98	100
			Rdg 1st pf.	90	90⅝
			Do 2d pf.	92	93¼
			R G M Co pf.	100	110
			Rumely Co.	90½	92
			Do pf.	98½	99
			St L & S F 1st	17	19
			Do 1st pf.	58	62
			St L & S F C & E I pf. ctfs.	100¾	106
			St L S W.	35½	36½
			Do pf.	74	74½
			Sears-R. pf.	123½	124½
			S-S S & A.	42½	50
			Do pf.	93¼	98
			So P R S.	66	75
			Do pf.	80½	110
			So Ry pf.	80	81
			So Ry, M.	23	39
			Ohio ctfs.	77	81
			Stand Mill.	37½	39
			Do pf.	66	66⅝
			Studeb pf.	93	94½
			Tenn Cop.	37	37½
			T F L.	93	97
			T P & W.	154	..
			Tol R & L.	2¼	3½
			Tol, St L & W pf.	12	12⅞
			T C I & T pf.	133¼	145
			Und Typew.	97	109
			Do pf.	110	113
			U B & P pf.	37¼	40
			Un Cig M.	49	50
			Do pf.	100¼	105
			U D C.	104½	105
			Un Rys Inv.	23	24¾
			Do pf.	62	63½
			U S C I P.	15	17
			Do pf.	56½	58
			U S Ind. A.	40	45
			Do pf.	93	105
			Va-Car Ch Co.	42½	42¾
			Do pf.	110	112
			Va, I, C & Coke	55	60
			Va Ry & P.	51

B.R.T. ASKS APPROVAL OF $65,000,000 ISSUE

Its Subsidiary Will Put Out Bonds and Mortgage Not to Exceed $100,000,000 for Subways.

PARENT CO. GUARANTEES

And Takes an Option on the Bonds at 97 and Interest for Any time Within Six Years.

The New York Municipal Railway Corporation, a company formed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit in preparation for the new rapid transit contracts with the city, applied yesterday to the Public Service Commission for authority to execute a first mortgage and a deed of trust to secure its first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds.

It is represented that the New York Municipal Railway Corporation will contribute to the new rapid transit system up to the sum of $13,500,000. This will be applied toward the construction of the new system, and to this must be added the cost of the proposed connection between the Fourth Avenue Subway and the Broadway Subway at Canal Street, which is estimated at $1,000,000. Consequently the entire amount it wishes to raise for this part of the construction work is $14,500,000.

In addition to this is the cost of the new equipment, which is expected to be approximately $26,000,000, the cost of the new tracks to be provided on the certificate of the commission at a cost of approximately $6,500,000 and the extensions of the elevated railroads, which are likely to cost $8,000,000. Then it will be necessary to reconstruct the Sea Beach Line, the Brighton Beach Line, the Coney Island Terminal, and the Myrtle Avenue connection with the Broadway, Brooklyn, tracks, which will cost $10,000,000.

All these items will run the cost to the company up to about $65,000,000, and it will also be necessary to make provision for raising in the future large amounts to enable the company to supply additional equipment as it becomes necessary, and to make other betterments and improvements. So it is proposed that the compahy shall execute and deliver to the Central Trust Company of New York its first mortgage and deed of trust covering the lines under the contract with the city, and all real estate and other property now owned and to be acquired by the company. This mortgage will be used to secure an issue of not more than $100,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold sinking fund bonds, which will be dated as of July 1, 1912, and will be subject to purchase at not more than 107½ and accrued interest, and may be redeemed at the same figure for the sinking fund.

The capital stock of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation has been authorized at $2,000,000, but none of this has yet been issued, though permission has been sought from the Public Service Commission for the issue of $1,000,000.

It is also announced in the petition that the New York Municipal Railway Corporation has a contract with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit which will be submitted to the commission for its approval. Under this the Brooklyn Rapid Transit agrees to buy at 97 and accrued interest $40,000,000 of the bonds of the Municipal Railway, and takes an option on another $20,000,000 on the same terms, to be purchased at any time during six years from October, 1912.

To get the funds to acquire these bonds the B. R. T. created an issue of $60,000,000 of six-year 5 per cent. notes, secured by trust agreement dated July 1, 1912, with the Central Trust Company as trustee, and issued and sold on Oct. 1 1912, $40,000,000 of such notes on a 6 per cent. basis, less a commission of 1 per cent. The proceeds of this note sale are now available for the purchase of the Municipal Railway's bonds.

The proposed bonds are to have the indorsement of the B. R. T. and of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, which will be the new operating company, and the guarantee of the Consolidated Railway Company is to be secured by a mortgage covering all its property.

The petitioning company consequently asks the Commission to approve the mortgage and deed of trust and to consent to the issue of bonds to the extent of $65,000,000. The petition is signed by Col. Timothy S. Williams, President of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation. It will be considered by the commission at its meeting on Monday, and a date for a hearing on it is likely to be set then.

NO HARRIMAN HEARING.

Orange County and State Controllers Trying to Settle Value of Estate.

The hearing in the appraisal of the estate of Edward H. Harriman, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Deputy State Controller at 165 Broadway, has been indefinitely postponed. John W. Lyon, Tax Appraiser of Orange County, where the estate is taxed, was the only one connected with the proceedings to appear, and he came to consult with George H. Martin of the Deputy State Controller's office.

It is understood from Mr. Lyon that no further hearings will be held in the proceedings. Representatives of the estate have estimated the values of all the real and personal property left by Mr. Harriman, and an attempt is being made to effect a compromise with the State Controller, whose representatives have also compiled a list of values.

The appraisal does not come through the New York office of the Controller, but several conferences have been held in this city, where the records in the transfer tax office are more complete than they are in Orange County, and it is therefore easier to estimate the values here.

GARDENS GOOD PLAYGROUNDS

Lady Aberdeen Tells of Outdoor Gains for Irish Children.

Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Viceroy of Ireland, who adapted the American farm-garden idea to Dublin conditions, was the guest of the International Children's School Farm League at its meeting in the gymnasium of the Colony Club yesterday afternoon. The Dublin gardens were made in what Lady Aberdeen called "derelict spaces, of which we have too many."

"There were so many children who wanted the places for playgrounds after we had them in order," said Lady Aberdeen, "that now there are perhaps more playgrounds than gardens. But we have some nice little gardens and we find it has all helped in our work for the prevention of tuberculosis."

Mrs. Henry Parsons, originator of the children's farm gardens and President of the league, presided. She told of the great need of a training school for teachers for this outdoor work. Two new farm gardens are to be started this year, one on the extreme lower east side at Corlears Hook Park and another at Thirty-sixth Street and First Avenue.

Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, said a boy with a tiny plot of ground would contribute more to the support of a family than with the wages he would earn working in a cotton factory, and with the result to himself of good mental and physical development.

Mrs. Parsons said a child with one of the little farm-garden plots of 8 by 4 could raise garden truck enough to supply the table of a family of five, serving only one kind of vegetable for a meal, for dinner five days of each week. She spoke of the love of country pleasures and the development of the back-to-the-farm feeling which was a result of the gardening.

Among those at the meeting were Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Johnston L. de Peyster, Mrs. George Grant Mason, Mrs. William R. Willcox, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. Herman M. Biggs, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne and Mrs. George Walker Jenkins.

LITTLETON FOR MONOPOLY.

Most State Trust Legislation Unconstitutional, He Tells Forum.

Congressman Martin W. Littleton, member of the House Committee on Investigation of Industrial Monopolies, declared himself in favor of monopoly yesterday in his address on "The Relation of the Government to Industry and Corporations" before the New York University Forum in the Judson Memorial Building in Washington Square.

"I believe that a man who, because of his skill or a superior degree of ability in some special line, is able to manufacture so cheaply as to drive everybody else out of business is doing one of the finest things for civilization," said Mr. Littleton. "If there is anything for the Government to do in such a case it is only to stand between that superior man of commerce and the public, and to see to it that the public is not imposed upon by the monopolist. Let the Government provide and enforce certain rules to compel him to play the game fair.

"I believe in monopoly. I have heard people exclaim at that: 'Oh, my! And you running for office!' I am not running for office or for anything else, I am saying what I honestly believe to be the best solution of the industrial problems."

Speaking of the growth of corporations, which he described as a modern commercial device taken from ecclesiastical government, he contended that this had been one of the greatest of the world's forces for peace.

"This most useful, flexible, and remarkable device," he said, "the corporate industry of the country, is represented by 272,000 corporations, with total capitalization of $50,000,000,000 in the United States. Nearly all the business of the country is done through corporations. I believe this commercial device when properly harnessed will make the South a stronger and better section than any other part of the country."

Congressman Littleton insisted that most of the legislation of the States against corporations was unconstitutional, and was due largely to an "ignorant public mind, inflamed by politicians to get into office by misrepresentation." The States could never agree on proper legislation for corporations, he said, and the only remedy was Government control.

"If I had my way," he said, "I would surround the Department of Commerce with rules provided by Congress—not by a bureau, to be used, perhaps, for some bad purpose—but a code made by Congress to prohibit the crimes of one corporation against another, and permitting the individual corporation to call another to account at any time for violation of these rules or any part of them."

This omission in the Sherman act was its greatest defect, he said, because it left all questions of suits to the Attorney General of the United States.

MUST FULFILL CONTRACT.

Appellate Division Says Hustace Must Buy 33 Park Row.

The Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday requiring Francis Hustace to carry out an agreement to buy 33 Park Row from Walcott G. Lane and Lorillard Spencer, 3d, for $190,000. The property was occupied by "Beef And" Johnny Meehan's restaurant. Hustace had refused to carry out the agreement on the ground that the two conveyers as Trustees under the will of Lorillard Spencer could not give a perfect title. He based this contention on a clause in Lorillard Spencer's will that there never should be less than three Trustees of his estate. The case was submitted to the Appellate Division on an agreed state of facts. The court concurred unanimously in an opinion by Justice Dowling that two Trustees could give a perfect title.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Henry W. Clark of New York City was admitted to practice.

696—Frederick De Barry & Co., plaintiff in error, vs. State of Louisiana.—Submitted pursuant to twentieth rule.

718—Mary E. Hughes, appellant, vs. United States;

719—The United States, appellant, vs. Mary E. Hughes, and

720—Mattie W. Jackson, widow, &c., et al, appellants, vs. The United States.—Submitted pursuant to twentieth rule.

771—Amy B. Zimmerman, appellant, vs. Frank F. Harding, and

894—Frank F. Harding, appellant, vs. Amy B. Zimmerman.—Submitted pursuant to twentieth rule.

620—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Sidney W. Winslow et al.—Two hours allowed each side in the argument.—Argument continued for the defendants in error and concluded for the plaintiff in error.

Day call for Jan. 13: Nos. 682, (and 683;) 698, 854, 670, 691, 858, 862, 112, (and 113,) 121, and 123 (and 124.)

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Eugene Manett, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

William Holstrom, appellant, vs. William L. Ward and others, respondents.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Max B. Winkler.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the appellant, without prejudice to respondent's right to institute proceedings to enforce lien. Opinion by Miller, J. Settle order on notice.

Martin M. Schultze, and others, appellants, vs. Mary J. Fitzgibbons, as administratrix, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Dowling, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Hugo N. Schloss and another, appellants, vs. Joseph Treman and others, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Mary Patterson and another, respondents, vs. Charles A. Youngs, and others, appellants.—Determination of Appellate Term and judgment of City Court reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Miller, J. Settle order on notice.

Lawrence E. Sexton as trustee, plaintiff, vs. Gabriel Fensteren and another, defendants.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for defendants on the verdict, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Standard Milling Company, respondent, vs. Elliot A. De Pass and others, appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs to respondent to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Jane E. W. Maloney, as administratrix, respondent, vs. City of New York and another, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Miller and Dowling, JJ., dissenting as to the city.) Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Charles Bihler, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Emanuel J. Myers, as trustee, appellant, vs. Alexander Stein and another, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Wolcott G. Lane and others, plaintiffs, vs. Francis Hustace, defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiffs as directed in opinion, without costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

John Mason, appellant, vs. New York Review Publishing Company, and others, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and order for examination modified as stated in opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Michael O'Sullivan.—Application denied. Settle order on notice.

Charles F. Muller and others, respondents, vs. City of Philadelphia and others, Louis Silverman and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dissenting memorandum by Laughlin and Dowling, JJ.) Settle order on notice. Same vs. same. Motion denied.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J. Auchincloss v. Nagle—Joseph Kaufmann Stoloff v. Machson—Charles Putzel. Welsing v. Welsing—George Haas.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J. Thomas P. Hawley v. Bedford Park Construction Co.—Charles J. Briody.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jaycox, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kapper, J. Litigated motions. No day calendar.

HAWTHORNE TRIAL HALTED; JUDGE ILL

Hough Stricken with Acute Indigestion and Removed from Court to Hospital.

FIGHTS AGAINST GIVING IN

Albert Freeman, on Stand Again, Tells of His Misgivings About Mining Literature.

Judge Charles M. Hough of the Federal District Court was taken ill yesterday at luncheon from acute indigestion and had to be removed to the New York Hospital in an ambulance. The attack brought on hemorrhage of the stomach, and for a time it was feared that his condition was serious. Last night, however, it was said at the hospital that he was getting along fairly well, but that he would have to be confined to the institution for a few days.

The Judge was not well when he came to court in the morning. He was presiding at the trial of Julian Hawthorne, Albert Freeman, Josiah Quincy, and Dr. William J. Morton, which has been in progress for seven weeks and is likely to continue for two or three weeks more. He was very unwilling to delay it by staying away, and so he managed to preside during the morning session.

Half an hour after the luncheon recess had begun, however, indigestion prostrated him and it was seen at once that the case was a serious one. Court attendants summoned Patrolman Donohue of the Elizabeth Street Station, and he sent in a call for an ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. McPhetters responded and ordered the removal of the Judge from the Federal Building. An hour and a half after he had been stricken he was carried out and was placed in an ambulance, which took him to the New York Hospital. There Mrs. Hough came to see him.

In the evening Dr. William A. Downes gave this report:

"Judge Hough is in good condition and is resting well. We expect to discharge him in a few days. He is suffering from an acute attack of indigestion."

At the morning session of the Hawthorne trial Albert Freeman continued his evidence for the defense. He was examined particularly about the report on the Elk Lake property, which was sent out in the advertising literature as the report of William H. Hayden, an engineer. Later the same or practically the same report was issued over the name of Mr. Freeman.

"That report," explained the witness, "was prepared by Charles Austin Bates, a New York advertising man, in collaboration with Mr. Hayden. He took much of the history of the country from the Brooks circular which I wrote and Mr. Hayden signed. I turned it over to Mr. Hawthorne for use in the advertising literature.

"Later, when the proofs came from the printer, I told Mr. Hayden I was almost sorry to have his name on it, and he said that he was uneasy about it. I decided to make some corrections to it and send it out as my own. I thought that had been done till I heard it read at the trial. Then I found on inquiry that about a dozen circulars with Mr. Hayden's name had been sent out before word came to make the changes and put my name on the circular."

Mr. Freeman said that he had verified most of the statements in the circular.

"Did you see 'thirty-two veins all mineralized?'" asked Judge Hough.

"I didn't count them," said the witness.

"Did you see that most of them contained native silver?"

"I did."

"Did you measure the 'vein 26 inches wide'?"

"I don't know whether I measured it or not," answered the witness.

At 2 o'clock the clerk of the court announced the adjournment of the trial till Monday morning, but it is doubtful whether Judge Hough will have recovered sufficiently by that to continue it. In case his indisposition lasts a long time it would be necessary to begin the trial all over again.

SUIT FOR $300,000.

Light on Robbins's Resignation from Pittsburgh Coal Co. in 1907.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 10.—The silence of nearly seven years concerning the cause behind the sudden resignation of Francis Robbins from the Presidency of the Pittsburgh Coal Company was broken to-day when a suit was started by the company to recover approximately $300,000 from the Robbins estate. Mr. Robbins, who for years was one of the most powerful financiers in Pittsburgh and a great coal expert, died alone and practically penniless in a Cincinnati hospital on Sept. 8, 1911.

The action names as defendant W. Hamilton Brunt, executor of the Robbins estate, who is also Vice President of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company. It is alleged that Robbins borrowed $300,000 from the company without the knowledge of the Directors and without authority. He was President of the company at the time.

At the annual meeting in 1907 Robbins was dropped. His resignation caused a sensation here, but no explanation was made. In January, 1908, Robbins went into court when he confessed judgment to $371,542.50. He gave a note secured by certain bonds and stocks. No charge of embezzlement was made. Within a year Robbins became President of the River Coal Combine but did not retain that post long. Financially and physically broken down he vainly tried to rehabilitate himself in the coal business in New Orleans.

Luncheon to Newspaper Publishers.

Herman Ridder, President of the International Typesetting Machine Company, entertained several newspaper publishers at luncheon at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn yesterday. After luncheon the party was escorted through the new and interesting factory where the Intertype machines are being made. Among Mr. Ridder's guests were William Berri, William Hester, H. F. Gunnison, Joseph Ridder, M. J. Geery, L. B. Palmer, J. C. Cook, E. A. Westfall, Walter M. Dear, Victor Ridder, John F. Frost, Joseph A. Dear, Henry Ridder, W. C. McCloy, Herbert Berri, H. F. Bridgman, E. H. Hall, and H. E. Murray.

PLANS FRATERNITY CONTROL.

Columbia Student Board Sends Out Call for a Council.

Columbia has suggested voluntary control of the fraternity "rushing" at the university. It is proposed by the Student Board that an interfraternity council be held next week and a set of rules discussed. There is no Faculty interference behind the plan. The proposals of the board are as follows:

Each fraternity agrees that it will not offer any pledge to, nor accept any pledge from, any person not a student at Columbia University.

Each fraternity agrees that it will not offer any pledge to any student in any academic year before the second Monday in November in any such year, and that it will not accept any pledge from any student before the Wednesday following the second Monday in November in any such year.

Each fraternity agrees that no pledge offered or accepted in violation of the provisions of this agreement shall be valid or binding.

Any fraternity may withdraw from this agreement by giving three months' notice.

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Twin Screw, 14,120 Tons Disp., 8,939 Reg'd.
Promenade deck of 500 ft. Galleried dining saloon. Bedsteads instead of berths. Swimming Pool. Gymnasium. Orchestra. Unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.
Round Trip, $30 & up. 1st class exclusively.
additional steamer
Orotava every Tuesday, beginning Feb. 4
Tickets interchangeable with Quebec Co. Programme, Royal Mail H. Folder, with Maps & details of 36 different Tours to PANAMA, JAMAICA, CUBA may be had on application.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 23 State St., N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2389 Broadway and 284 & 563 Fifth Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y., or any steamship ticket agent.

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Sailings on SATURDAYS for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
THREE WINTER CRUISES TO THE
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JAN. 16 FEB. 20 MARCH 27
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SHOW PLACE OF SOUTH AMERICA
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Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers from New York every alternate Saturday.
For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or BURR & DANIELS, Gen. Ag'ts, 301 Produce Exchange, New York.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
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Wireless telegraph keeps you in touch with home and office—
Aboard a Fall River Line steamer to Boston.
Lve. New York, Pier 14, N. R., ft. of Fulton St., 5:00 P. M. Arrive Boston 7:10 A. M. or 8 A. M.
Fare to Boston, $3
City Ticket Office, 171 B'way. Phone 5121 Cort.

PEOPLE'S LINE
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TO ALBANY & TROY
One Way, $1.50; Round Trip, $2.50.
Speedy, Palatial Steamers, every evening. Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.,) 6 P. M. No other stop.
Excellent Cuisine and Music.
Hudson Navigation Co.,
Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
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Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
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COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.50
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The only independent line operating between New York and New England.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service
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NORTH CAROLINA
All of the Winter Out-of-Door Sports enjoyed under Ideal conditions
The only resort having 3—18-hole golf courses, 1—6-hole practice course, each up to the highest point of excellence in natural conditions and up-keep.
Good auto roads in a radius of 50 miles. Country Club, Model Dairy, Splendid Clay Tennis Courts, Frequent Tournaments. Fine Livery of Saddle Horses.
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S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 TONS)
SAILING FROM
SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 6,
$1200 AND UP.
Including all necessary expenses afloat and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides, fees, with privilege of returning on S. S. IMPERATOR.
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LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
The Fastest Steamers in the World
FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL.
Mauretania Jan. 22, 1 A. M. Mar. 5
Feb. 12, 1 A. M. Apr. 2
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Feb. 26, 1 A. M. Apr. 16
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
CARMANIA JAN. 11 10 A. M. Feb. 22 10 A. M. CAMPANIA Jan. 29, 1 AM April 9, 1 AM CARONIA May 3, 10 AM May 31, 10 AM
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
PANNONIA JAN. 11, FEB. 27. ULTONIA FEB. 12. CARPATHIA MAR. 22.
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FRANCONIA Jan. 18 CARONIA Jan. 30 Mar. 15
Round the World Trips, $495. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
AGENTS FOR PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. CO. IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
ITINERARY OF SUMMER CRUISES, NORWAY, ETC., 1913, NOW READY.
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Courteous attention and the restfulness and comfort of a big steamer will make you feel at home the moment you board one of the splendid
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On 6200 ton Modern Steel Steamships 400 feet long
First Class Fares from NEW YORK to
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Including Meals and Stateroom Accommodations on Steamer
Consult any Ticket or Tourist Agent or
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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Paul...Jan. 11, 2 PM | *Majestic.....Jan. 25
Philadelphia...Jan. 18 | New York...Feb. 1
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Minn'ska...Jan. 11, 4 PM | Minneapolis..Feb. 1
Minnet'ka...Jan. 18, 1:30 PM | Minnehaha..Feb. 8
RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
*Zeeland.....Jan. 15 | Vaderland....Jan. 29
Finland.....Jan. 22 | Lapland.....Feb. 5
*Calls at Plymouth; Omits Dover.
RIVIERA - Italy - EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco.
"ADRIATIC" ☆ "CEDRIC"
The Largest Mediterranean Steamers.
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT — 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
*St. Paul...Jan. 11, 2 PM | Majestic....Jan. 25
*Philad'a...Jan. 18, 9:30 AM | *New York..Feb. 1
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic...Jan. 23, noon | Baltic.....Feb. 20
Celtic...Feb. 6, noon | Celtic.....Mar. 6
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Canopic.....Feb. 1 | Cretic.....Apr. 5
Canopic.....Mar. 15 | Canopic.....April 26
CRUISES to PANAMA CANAL
WEST INDIES SOUTH AMERICA
"LAURENTIC" ☆ "MEGANTIC"
Two Largest, Newest, and Finest in the Trade.
JAN. 22 FEB. 8 FEB. 22
28 and 29 Days, $175 and Upward.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT — 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
PRES. GRANT.....Jan. 16, 12 noon
KAIS'N AUG. VIC.....Jan. 23, 9 A. M.
*PENNSYLVANIA.....Jan. 30, 1 P. M.
PRES. LINCOLN.....Feb. 6, 9 A. M.
*Hamburg direct, 2d cabin only.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
S S. HAMBURG (11,000 Tons) Feb. 22, 10 AM
S.S. CINCINNATI (17,000 Tons) Mar. 11, 10 AM
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 45 B'WAY.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Provence.....Jan. 16 | *La Touraine.....Feb. 6
*La Lorraine.....Jan. 23 | *La Lorraine.....Feb. 13
*La Savoie.....Jan. 30 | *La Provence.....Feb. 20
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
‡Rochambeau (new).....January 11
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

FRANK C. CLARK'S
Fifteenth Annual Cruise
TO THE ORIENT
Duration February 15 to April 27
Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising by the
NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA"
18,200 Tons. Cost $400 up, including Hotels, drives, etc. VISITING: Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Riviera, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville, LONDONDERRY
California...Jan. 11, 10 AM | Columbia...Feb. 1, 3 PM
Caledonia...Jan. 25, 10 AM | Cameronia...Feb. 8, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

Go To Bermuda
S. S. "BERMUDIAN." (The ship used by President-Elect Wilson.) Sails every Wednesday, 10 A. M. Twin screw, 10,518 tons displacement. Submarine signals; wireless; orchestra. Record trip 39 hours 20 minutes. Fastest, newest, and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer.
S. S. "OROTAVA," 10,063 tons displacement; sails every Tuesday, beginning February 4th. Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions, Lowest Rates. Tickets interchangeable with R. M. S. P. Co.

WEST INDIES
New S. S. "GUIANA" and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and Demerara.
For full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2389 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Russian Imperial Mail Steamers
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE
New Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers
KURSK Jan. 11 RUSSIA Feb. 8
CZAR Jan. 25 KURSK Feb. 22
9 days to Rotterdam 11 Days to Libau
$60 Upw. First Cabin $70 Upw.
$45 Upw. Second Cabin $50 Upw.
A. E. JOHNSON CO., Gen. Pass. Agents, 27 B'way.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Paris—London—Rotterdam.
Twin-screw sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
†New Amsterdam.....Jan. 21
*Noordam.....Jan. 28
*Ryndam.....Feb. 4
*Potsdam.....Feb. 11
*VIA BOULOGNE & HOLLAND.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:19|Sun sets..4:49|Moon sets..8:56

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:00	10:32	3:50	4:25
Governors Island	10:13	10:45	4:20	5:02
Hell Gate	12:03	12:35	6:00	6:42

Arrived—Friday, Jan. 10.

SS St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 2.
SS New York City, Fort Talbot, Dec. 20.
SS Mexico, Havana, Jan. 7.
SS Cherokee, Boston, Jan. 9.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Jan. 9.
SS Millinocket, Stockton, Jan. 8.
SS Perfection, Boston, Jan. 9.
SS Brilliant, Copennagen, Dec. 21.
SS Arnold Amsinck, Monrovia, Dec. 24.
SS Trignac, Dunkirk, Dec. 11.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Jan. 7.
SS Montserrat, Cadiz, Dec. 30.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Jan. 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Victoria Luise	Cherbourg	Jan.	1
Gerty	Trieste	Dec.	13
Jose	Liverpool	Dec.	14
African Prince	Rio Janeiro	Dec.	12
Chariots	Rotterdam	Dec.	21
Storfond	Marseilles	Dec.	17
Alleghany	Inagua	Jan.	2
Armenian	Liverpool	Dec.	29
Breslau	Bremen	Dec.	28
Germania	Angra	Jan.	1
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Dec.	30
Caroline	Havre	Dec.	30
Francesco Ciampa	Antwerp	Dec.	28
Louisiane	Havre	Dec.	27
Sabine	Key West	Jan.	7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan.	8
Campini	Antwerp	Dec.	28
Main	Bremen	Dec.	31
Uranium	Rotterdam	Dec.	28

DUE TO-MORROW.

Provence	Havre	Jan.	4
Minnetonka	Southampton	Jan.	4
Queen Margaret	Glasgow	Dec.	28
Emanuele Acame	Valencia	Dec.	28
Galileo	Hull	Dec.	24
Clan McBride	Dundee	Dec.	29
Benedict	Barbados	Jan.	6
America	Palermo	Dec.	31
City of Savannah	Savannah	Jan.	9

DUE MONDAY.

Caronia	Liverpool	Jan.	4
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Jan.	4
S. V. Luckenbach	San Juan	Jan.	8
San Juan	San Juan	Jan.	8
Albingia	Inagua	Jan.	9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan.	10
Antilles	New Orleans	Jan.	8
El Sol	Galveston	Jan.	7
Chicago	Havre	Jan.	4

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Carmania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hamburg, Madeira	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Patricia, Hamburg	9:00 A.M

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment Deals in Fort Washington Section—Lexington Avenue Sale—Clear Title to Dolan's—Good Bronx Market — Seventh Avenue Association Wants Subway Started.

The Fort Washington section of the upper west side furnished two or three modern apartment house deals yesterday. The recently completed five-story house at 65 Northern Avenue, covering a plot 50 by 100, located 97 feet south of 181st Street, was sold by the Kirby Construction Company (J. Charles and Martin Weschler) to Isidor Baer and others. The buyers gave in part payment the five-story flat at 139 Edgecombe Avenue on a plot 25.4 by 113.3 and irregular, north of 141st Street, and the Kirby Construction Company has resold the property to an investor who gave Long Island property in part payment.

A large vacant plot on the south side of 176th Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, has been sold to a builder, for improvement, by the Flourish Realty Company (Herman Strauss, President). The plot has a frontage of 150 feet by 85 deep and irregular.

Operators Buy the Northumberland.

The United States Trust Company, as trustee of the Mabbit Estate, has sold to Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum the five-story apartment house, known as the Northumberland, at 670 and 672 Lexington Avenue. The property covers a plot 37 by 90 and adjoins the southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street. It is under lease to yearly tenants. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and John N. Golding were the brokers in the deal.

Tenement Property Sales.

Adam A. Schopp has sold for the estate of Helen K. Sumner 226 East Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 103 feet; also 186 Second Avenue, for the Kaughran Estate, a five-story single flat on a lot 23 by 100.

Clear Title to Dolan's.

Difficulty over what the prospective buyer believed to be a good title to the property at 33 Park Row, opposite the Post Office, was cleared up yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The property, familiarly known as Dolan's lunch room, conducted for many years by John Meehan, who died a short time ago, was purchased last season for $190,000 from the Lorillard Spencer Estate by Francis Hustace. Later he ascertained that under the will of Lorillard Spencer it was provided that there should never be less than three Trustees. The existing Trustees, Walter G. Lane and Lorillard Spencer 3d, could not agree on the third, and Mr. Hustace feared that the absence of the third would militate against a clear title. Suit was brought by the two Trustees to compel the carrying out of the contract, and Justice Dowling, in the court's opinion, held that a deed given by two Trustees was perfectly legal. Mr. Hustace made no objection against the price, $190,000. The plot has a frontage of 22.4 feet.

Recent Buyers.

Ennis & Sinnott are the buyers of the three-story building on a lot 25 by 101.10 at 233 West 100th Street, occupied by the Nameoki Club.

William H. Barnard took title yesterday to the Clark Mansion, on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street.

Bronx Borough.

The D. H. Jackson Company has bought from the Fulson Construction Company 591-597 Tinton Avenue, between 151st and 152d Streets, Bronx, two five-story new law apartment houses on a plot 50 by 95.

The John Eichler Brewing Company has purchased from E. Sens the northeast corner of Intervale Avenue and Westchester Avenue. It is known as 941-943-945 Westchester Avenue and 978 Intervale Avenue and fronts 100 feet on each avenue. Richard Dickson was the broker in the transaction.

The Pew Realty Company has sold to a client of Phillip Pollak one of the five houses just completed on the east side of Evergreen Avenue, 104 feet north of Westchester Avenue, on the former Watson Estate tract.

Brooklyn.

Frank Sheerin has sold to an investor the four-story brownstone store and apartment building on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 68 feet south of Sixteenth Street, on a lot 22.6 by 100.

The H. C. Bohack Company have purchased the two-story brick building formerly occupied as a branch Post Office at 5,121 Third Avenue, near Fifty-first street.

Two Long Island City Apartments Sold.

James B. Thomas has sold to a client for investment for the Currie Realty Company two six-family brick apartment houses on the west side of Fourteenth Avenue, between Broadway and Graham Avenue, on plots 50 by 100 each.

The same broker has sold for a client four lots on the north side of Bayside Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, Flushing.

Long Island.

The Queens Land and Title Company has sold at Massapequa to W. R. Taylor a plot 150 by 110 on Ocean Avenue; to N. Cooper, a plot 110 by 100 on Ocean Avenue; to N. M. Ellis, a plot 140 by 110 on Ocean Avenue; to D. P. Gunter, a plot 110 by 50 on Ocean Avenue; to E. Bradford, a plot 140 by 110 on Chicago Avenue; to C. Johnson, a plot 100 by 40 on Connecticut Avenue.

C. W. Ennis has purchased from the Douglaston Realty Company a plot 80 by 100 on Virginia Road. Dr. C. I. Scofield has added to his holdings at Douglaston Park by the purchase of a plot in the bungalow section on Carolina Road, 60 by 100. James T. MacDonald has bought a plot on the west side of the Boulevard, 60 by 100, and Robert Cranmer has a lot 60 by 100 on Harvard Road, near the Boulevard. J. I. Preston has purchased the easterly corner of Broadway and the Boulevard.

Commercial Leases.

Folsom Brothers, Inc., have leased for the Cruikshank Company the four-story building, 428 Lafayette Street, to Dr. Fenton B. Turck for a term of years at the aggregate rental of $11,100.

Ruland & Whiting Company have leased the store and basement at 8 Spring Street to Meyer Greenbaum.

L. Tanebaum, Strauss & Co. have rented to the Universal Textile Company the entire building at 96 and 98 Grand Street.

Quick Action on Seventh Avenue Subway.

The officers and Executive Committee of the Seventh Avenue Association have adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, After months of consideration it appears that the Public Service Commission have agreed upon the terms of the contracts for the operation of the new subways by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; and

Whereas, The people of the City of New York have waited patiently for the consummation of a new subway system; and

Whereas, This association is desirous of seeing an end of the seemingly interminable delays in the matter of the new subways;

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, that this association favors and recommends:

1. The closing of the hearings on the operating contracts on Jan. 14, 1913, by the Public Service Commission.

2. The prompt and immediate submission of the contracts by the Public Service Commission to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for approval.

3. The prompt and immediate approval of the contracts by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. And,

Finally, the beginning of the work on the actual construction of the Seventh Avenue Subway, among others, not later than March 1, 1913.

$199,380 for Queens Buildings.

Building operations in the Borough of Queens for the week amounted to $199,380, which is larger than for the corresponding week last year. In the applications for the week were forey-seven for new buildings of an estimated cost of $169,150; fourteen applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $3,830, and thirty-seven applications for plumbing permits of a value of $26,400.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Henry Brady.

141st St, 605 and 607 West, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11; six-story apartment house; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Morris Lederman, $105,863.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St, 391 and 393, s s, 71.3 ft e of Scammel St, 45.9x82.9x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, adjourned to Jan. 14.

Hudson St, 147 and 149, s w corner of Hubert St, 38x76, two four-story tenements and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, W. L. Condit, $40,000.

111th St, 63 to 67 East, n s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 46.9x101.11; six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Keck, $40,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

188th St, West, (proposed,) s s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x94.11, vacant; foreclosure, to Robert W. Mahoney, $6,050.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

56th St, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, for a four-story wagon shop, 100x55.11; J. Theurer, 804 11th Av, owner; G. Stegmayer, 168 East 91st St, architect; cost.....$45,000

42d St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, for a two-story store and cafe, 49.6x98.9; George H. Earl, Jr., owner; Horn & Hardart Co, 1,557 Broadway, lessee; Stuckert & Sloan, Philadelphia, Penn., architects; cost.....$25,000

115th St, n s, 225 ft e of Manhattan Av, for a six-story tenement, 120x87.4; 114th St and 7th Av Construction Co, 1,984 7th Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost.....$150,000

139th St, n s, 130.29 ft e of 3d Av, for a three-story brick garage, 49.6¾x98.8½; John P. Indorf, 160 St. Ann's Av, owner; Frederick Jaeger, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$100

188th St, n w corner of Elm Place, for three five-story brick tenements, 38x71.3¼x29.3¼x74.4; Schoen Co, Edward Schoen, 1,790 Prospect Av, President, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost.....$63,000

Oak Tree Place, s e corner of Arthur Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 25x81; Rogers & Gallagher Construction Co, Michael A. Gallagher, 2,297 Loring Place, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$25,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

36th St, s s, 719.9 ft e of 6th Av, to a nine-story store and loft; J. W. Walker, Bayville, L. I., owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost.....$8,500

34th St, 53 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling, &c; A. A. Fox, 164 West 76th St, owner; Townsend, Steinle & Haskell, 1,328 Broadway, architects; cost.....$16,000

Ludlow St, n e corner of Hester St, to a four-story synagogue and stores; M. Harems, 712 Broadway, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost.....$6,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 97, e s, runs s 55x e —x s —x n —x w —x n 55 to st x w 25 to beginning; Solomon Hecht to Bertha, his wife, 9 East 97th St, one-half part, all title, Jan. 8; attorney, Isidore Horsfield, 99 Nassau St.....$100

ESSEX ST, 126, e s, 17.6x50; Fannie Innerfield to Harry Rich, 458 Christopher Av, Brooklyn, mtg $15,500 and all liens, Jan. 6; attorney, S. N. Hickman, 320 Broadway.....$19,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 30.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x100; Farrand D. Brewer to Minnie P. Penfield, 336 Riverside Drive, mtg $68,000, Jan. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SHERMAN AV, n s, 100 ft w of 207th St, 150x150; R. Clarence Dorsett to Gustavus L. Lawrence, 2,228 Broadway, Jan. 10, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 752, w s, 18.10x76; Stanley G. and Morris Harris to Charles Cahn, 730 3d Av, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, Jan. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

27TH ST, 234 East, s s, 20x98.9; Edwin Woodcock and others, executors, &c, of William P. Woodcock, 2d, to Charles H. Duffy, 236 East 27th St, Jan. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,800

50TH ST, 428 West, n s, 16.8x100; Franziska Brunner and others, executors of Peter Brunner, to William J. Moore, Hartsdale Road, Elmsford, N. Y., and Alex. Moore, 1 West 86th St, Jan. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

66TH ST, 62 East, n s, 20x100.5; Charles L. Bernheimer to Margaret and Henry Gliser, 10 East 36th St, (mtg $25,000,) Jan. 7; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

75TH ST, 317 East, n s, 25x102.2; Gertie Halpin to Harris Schwartz, 951 St. John's Av, mtg $19,000, Jan. 9; attorneys, Manheim & M., 302 Broadway.....$100

78TH ST, 134 West, s s, 18x95.2; Louise A. Stevenson to Ora M. Dowling, at Glen Ridge, N. J., mtg $23,000, Sept. 3, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

89TH ST, n s, 412 ft w of West End Av, runs n 75.8x e 112x n 58.6x w — to e s Riverside Drive x s — to 89th St x e 174.10 to beginning, with all title to right of roadway on n; Edward S. Clark to William H. Barnard and Lillie F., his wife, 38 East 68th St tenant by entirety, B. and S., all liens, Nov. 27; attorneys, Putney, T. & P., 2 Rector St.....$100

118TH ST, 4 West, s s, 25x100.11; Elias Ellerstein to Martha Broder, 68 Lenox Av, Jan 8, $100

118TH ST, n s, 76 ft e of Pleasant Av, 24.2x100.11; Ernest A. Tappert to Henry Gundjach, 2,689 Heath Av, mtg $13,000, Nov. 9, 1912; attorney, R. H. Patterson, 45 Broadway..$100

124TH ST, 317 East, n s, 18.9x100.11; Sara O. S. Larsen, executrix of Anton Larsen, to Sara O. S. Larsen, 3,008 Perry Av, Jan. 9; attorney, F. E. M. Bullowa, 32 Nassau St..$1

124TH ST, 315 East, n s, 18.9x100.11; Sara O. S. Larsen, executrix of Anton Larsen, to Sara O. S. Larsen, 3,008 Perry Av, Jan. 9; attorney, F. E. M. Bullowa, 32 Nassau St..$1

125TH ST, 312 East, s s, 37.6x100.11; Sara O. S. Larsen, executrix of Anton Larsen, to Sara O. S. Larsen, 3,008 Perry Av, Jan. 9; attorney, F. E. M. Bullowa, 32 Nassau St..$1

SEABURY PL, e s, 50 ft s of 172d St, 225x100; Cioffi Company to Angel Construction Company, 1,228 Hoe Av, Jan. 10, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, C. Cioffi, 1,228 Hoe Av.....$100

138D ST, n w corner of Brook Av, 90x100; Sara O. S. Larsen, executrix, to Sara O. S. Larsen, 3,008 Perry Av, Jan. 9; attorney, F. E. M. Bullowa, 32 Nassau St.....$1

139TH ST, s s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Leo P. Craig, executor, to Mary J. Diehl, Massapequa, L. I., (mtg $12,500,) Jan. 10; attorney, William J. Hoffman, 238 Broadway.....$8,500

140TH ST, n s, 211.5 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 75x125; Forster Realty Co. to John C. Forster, 343 W. 47th St, Jan. 9.....$100

182D ST, 580 East, 20x50; Giovanni Pinghore to Amelia Steinberg, 2,174 Hughes Av, (mtg $4,500,) Jan. 9; attorneys, Frank & W., 99 Rivington St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 126, e s, 17.6x50; Harry Rich to David Davis, 185 East Houston St, Jan. 6, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,500

SAME property; same to Miriam Tuckman, 616 West 157th St, Jan. 10, prior mtg $15,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway.....$1,650

MADISON ST, 88, s s, 20x100, ½ part; James J. Ginna to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 9, due, &c., as per bond..$5,000

SHERIFF ST, 54, 25x100; Essex St, 126, 17.6x50; Harry Rich to Gussie Morgenstein, 53 Lenox Av, Jan. 10, due as per bond; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 3 West Broadway.....$650

SHERMAN AV, n s, 100 ft w of 207th St, 150x150; Gustavus L. Lawrence to R. Clarence Dorsett, 55 West 70th St, Jan. 10, due July 1, 1915, 6 p. c.....$25,000

WATER ST, s s, 50.9 ft w of Roosevelt St, 24.11x74.2; Pietro Caporati to William J. Johnson and another, trustees, Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 10, 3 years; attorney, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$10,000

3D AV, 782, w s, 18.10x76; Charles Cahn to Stanley G. Harris, 123 West 44th St Jan. 6, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St.....$4,000

6TH AV, 124, e s, 26.9x78.6; Wauhope Lynn to Henry W. Unger, 139 West 130th St, Jan. 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strouse & S., 261 Broadway.....$3,000

54TH ST, 455 West, 20.10x98.9; George S. Youngling to Mary Green, 38 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 6, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, William Green Sons, 101 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$3,000

50TH ST, 423 West, 16.8x100; William J. Moore and another to Franziska Brunner and others, executors, Bloomfield, N. J., Jan. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway....$6,500

57TH ST, 102 West, 15x100; Mollie H. Van Baar to Samuel Gordon, 997 6th Av, Jan. 10, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Cohen, 141 Broadway.....$6,000

68TH ST, 62 EAST, 20x100.5; Henry Gliser to New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, 3 years, 4½ p. c., Jan. 10..$40,000

77TH ST, 421 East, 25x102.2; Abraham Grossman to Bohumil Klusacek and another, 1,321 Avenue A, prior mtg $11,000, due as per bond, Jan. 10, attorney, E. N. Adler, 1,506 Hoe Av.....$2,000

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Chelsea Realty Co. to New York Mortgage and Security Company, 135 Broadway, May 1, prior mtg $70,000, 1 year; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$9,500

107TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; William Hof to Elsie Schweyer, Lindenhurst, L. I., Jan. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. E. Bergman, 148th St and 3d Av.....$4,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 115.8 ft s of 187th St, 38.6x90; Eliphalet L. Davis to Ver Planck estate, 331 Madison Av, July 31, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$3,500

BROADWAY, n e corner of 233d St, 363.1x—; Albany Road, w s, 137.2 ft s of 254th St, 140x—; William B. Denison to Edward E. Black, Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 10, prior mtg $60,000, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$25,000

GLEASON AV, s s, 165 ft e of Pugsley Av, 18.8x108; Helene M. Ernst to Isabel W. Niles, Woodlawn Road, corner 205th St, prior mtg $4,000, Jan. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Philip J. Ross, 66 Broadway.....$1,000

GRAND AV, n s, 2,396, e s, 15x98.4; Gertrude D. Jacot to Harlan P. Wright, 14 West 184th St, prior mtg $6,500, Jan. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles J. D. Noble, 661 Bay St, Stapleton, S. I.....$750

JACKSON AV, e s, part of Lot 9, map of Woodstock; Jacob Schneider to James A. Donegan, 529 West 145th St, Jan. 9, prior mtg $60,500, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harold C. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St.....$1,200

MAHAN AV, w s, 183.5 ft n of Middletown Road, 25x100; Matilda Ainsler to Bertha Meitzel, 1,269 Theriot Av, due Jan. 1, 1916, 5½ p. c., Jan. 8; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$2,800

PROSPECT AV, s s, 175 ft e of 177th St, 14.10x—; Louis E. Levy and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 10, due as per bond.....$27,000

QUARRY, s e s, at s w s of 182d St, 55.5x52x50x20; Amelia Steinberg to Giovanni Pinghore, 79 Macdougal St, prior mtg $4,500, Jan. 9, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, A. H. Vitale, 2,015 Boston Road.....$2,700

SEABURY PLACE, e s, 50 ft s of 172d St, 135x100; Angel Construction Co. to Comfty Mortgage Co., 40 Wall St., 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, S. G. Thomas, 40 Wall St. $81,000

SEABURY PLACE, e s, 185 ft s of 172d St, 90x100; same to same, Jan. 10, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$54,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Grote St, 87.11x115; Augustus Gareiss to Bertha A. F. Bingel, 915 Jackson Av, Nov. 25, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$5,000

ZEREGA AV, w s, 200 ft s of Lyon Av, 50x100; Frances B. Badger to Idah J. Wright, 123 West 120th St, Jan. 9, 8 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1,400

ZEREGA AV, w s, 137.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x100; Frances B. Badger to Peter Herlich, 916 Kelly St, Jan. 9, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$8,000

139TH ST, 492 East, s s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Mary J. Diehl to Joseph Mitsch, 525 East 24th St, prior mtg $12,500, Jan. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, William J. Hoffman, 238 Broadway.....$3,500

139TH ST, 492 East, 25x100; Lee P. Craig, executor, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Jan. 10, 8 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St.....$12,500

165TH ST, s s, 40 ft e of Stebbins Av, 20x77.8; Peter Half to Adolph Kalbert, 1,691 2d Av, Jan. 9, due Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, L. S. Goebel, 41 Park Row.....$800

205TH ST, n s, 123.1 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25.1x86.11; William Beerli to Charles J. Hartmann, 1,504 Amsterdam Av, Jan. 2, 8 years, 6 p. c.....$1,500

SAME PROPERTY; same against same; Sept 27, 1912.....$61

7TH AV, w s, 31st to 33d St; Donald McLean against Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island R. R. Co and others; Nov. 13, 1912.$417

SAME PROPERTY; Jeanette Glass Co. against Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal R. R. Co.; Nov. 9, 1912.....$5,054

SAME PROPERTY; same against same; Nov. 1, 1912.....$4,787

8TH AV, w s, between 31st and 32d Sts; Concrete Steel Co. against Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal R. R. Co. and others; Oct. 21, 1912.....$218

SAME PROPERTY; Hinkle Iron Co. against same; Nov. 4, 1912.....$171

SAME PROPERTY; A. P. Bigelow & Co. against same; Nov. 1, 1912.....$118

SAME PROPERTY; Standard Sand and Gravel Co. against same; Nov. 4, 1912.....$148

8TH AND 9TH AVS, 31st to 33d St, block, &c; United Building Material Co. against same; Nov. 4, 1912.....$815

29TH ST, 202 and 204 East; Contractors' Equipment Co. against Theresa Koehler and others; Jan. 4, 1912.....$28

33D TO 31ST ST, 8th and 9th Avs, block, &c; Hull Grippen & Co. against Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal R. R. Co. and others; Oct. 21, 1912.....$175

40TH ST, 15 and 17 East; N. J. Clay Products Co. against Lillian B. Hyde and others; Aug. 28, 1912.....$1,566

69TH ST, 428 East; Morris Siegel against Ida B. Kelly and others; Dec. 22, 1912.....$154

71ST ST, 60 West; Samuel L. Waller against Henrietta Echeverria and others; Jan. 6, 1912. $3,170

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

SEABURY PLACE, e s, 50 ft s of 172d St, 135x100; Comfty Mortgage Co. loans Angel Construction Co.....$81,000

SEABURY PLACE, e s, 180 ft s of 172d St, 90x100; same loans same.....$54,000

COLUMBUS AV, 763 and 765; Oscar Kunath against John Rollmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. J. Ettinger.

HUGHES AV, 2,316; M. Mosson Co., Inc., against Alida Amabile and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Otterbourg, Steindler & Houston.

LOT 60, Block 1,867, Section 7, Manhattan; David Lippmann against Roma H. Meade and others, (amended foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 154th St, 43.6x100; Michael Santangelo against Lucy E. Sileo and others, (action to confirm conveyance, &c.;) attorney, J. Sapinsky.

VILLA AV, e s, 385.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 24.9x92.6x24.9x92.6; John Nicklas and others against Mary R. Fitzpatrick, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

2D AV, e s, 17.5 ft n of 12th St, 16.11x78; 2d Av, e s, 34.4 ft n of 12th St, 17.7x78; Louis H G. Dethloff against Nellie Volt, (specific performance;) attorney, A. S. Weltfisch.

3D AV, w s, 24.8 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x100; Margaretta Doscher against Sophia D. E. Doscher and others, (partition;) attorneys, S. M. & D. E. Meeker.

107TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 21.10x100.11; John C. Higham against Sigismondo Gallina and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Bondy.

113TH ST, 341 East; Nicholas Albert against Emilio Sarno, (specific performance;) attorney, J. H. Corn.

120TH ST, 56 East; City of New York against Hyman Berkman, (notice of levy;) attorney, A. R. Watson.

122D ST, s s, 308.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11; United States Trust Co. of New York against Solon P. Rothschild and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearman.

131ST ST, 9 East; Anna R. Spring against Charles W. Conner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wager.

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Corner Madison Av.,

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32 Feet Wide.

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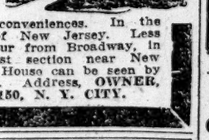

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17 West 42d St.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

EASTCHESTER ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of Chester St, 30x97.4; Henry Koehler against Herman M. Isch, owner and contractor.....$59

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas F. Tessel and others against same.....$340

11TH AV, 455 and 457; Schwartz & Steiner Iron Works against Peter McGirr, owner; Payne Construction Co., contractor; Terence T. McKegney, lessee.....$200

19TH ST, 37 East; Acme Metal Ceiling Co. against Montrose Realty Co., owner; John H. Scheier, contractor.....$342

96TH ST, 200 West; Acme Metal Ceiling Co. against Abraham Goldberg, owner; John H. Scheier, contractor.....$109

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Lehman against same.....$174

149TH ST, Whitlock Av, Leggett Av, and Cabot St and East River, blocks, &c.; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., owner; William Henderson, Inc., and William Henderson, contractors.....$1,511

180TH ST, 456 and 458 East; Benjamin Silverman against Melillo Construction Co., owner; V. Valente, contractor.....$175

215TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Paulding Av, 50x—; Solomon Huss against Rosina Lo Bue, owner and contractor.....$300

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Av and 166th St; Hinkle Iron Co. against Broadway and 165th St Co.; Nov. 13, 1912.....$5,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner Fordham Road; Contractors' Equipment Co. against John A. Kell and others; Dec. 30, 1912.....$78

HOUGHTON AV, s s, 380.2 ft w of Havemeyer Av; Unionport Lumber and Manufacturing Co. and others against Barbare Meyers and others; Nov. 20, 1912.....$488

SAME PROPERTY; Peter Lanzara against same; Dec. 10, 1912.....$113

SAME PROPERTY; Adam Mink against same; Oct. 22, 1912.....$1,545

PROSPECT AV, n e corner 179th St; Alberene Stone Co. against O'Rourke Bros. Co. and others; Dec. 31, 1912.....$199

WEBSTER AV, e s, 268 ft s of 183d St; Lanigan Bros., Inc., against J. Schwartz Contracting Co. and others; Dec. 11, 1912.....$768

SAME PROPERTY; Hougtaling & Sutphen against same; Dec. 10, 1912.....$625

7TH AV, s w corner 122d St; Freaney & Newbury, Inc., against L. S. Roberts and others, Sept. 26, 1912.....$61

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**

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Barometric conditions are similar to those that prevailed at the beginning of the week, but in modified form. Pressure is high over the East, the Northwest, and extreme West, with a trough of low pressure extending from the upper lake region southwestward, and rains were general to the eastward and southward of the low area, except in the Atlantic States, while to the northwest there were light snows.

There has been a general and considerable rise in temperature from Texas eastward and northeastward, and an equally decided fall to the northward and westward, except in the Coast States.

The Middle West depression will move eastward, attended by general rains and snows Saturday. On Sunday the weather will be generally fair west of the Mississippi River, while to the eastward there will be snows and rains over the north and rains over the South States.

It will be warmer Saturday from the Ohio Valley eastward and southward, followed by falling, temperatures Sunday over interior districts.

It will be colder Sunday between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate south and southwest winds, with unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain or snow Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer Saturday south portion; moderate south and southwest winds.

Southern New England—Rain or snow Saturday and Sunday; moderate south and southwest winds.

New Jersey—Rain Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer Saturday; moderate south winds.

Western New York—Rain or snow Saturday and Sunday; colder Sunday; moderate south and southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain south, rain or snow north portion Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer Saturday; moderate south winds.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness Saturday. Sunday rain or snow; moderate west and southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.....	9	28 | 4 P. M.....20		39
6 A. M.....	7	31 | 6 P. M.....20		39
9 A. M.....10		32 | 9 P. M.....20		38
12 M.....16		35 | 11 P. M.....20		38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 14; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31, at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 27 degrees at 12:30 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.55 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.35 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:10—245 W. 25th St.; Mrs. J. Wheeler	$20
5:15—Foot of East 108th St.; Moran Towing Co	Trifling
5:45—381 W. 12th St.; Knickerbocker Brass Foundry Co	$2,500
7:10—9 Chrystie St.; Wing Sam Co	None
7:15—1382-184 Grand St.; not given	None
9:10—313 Madison St.; L. Kasaltz	$100
9:10—1640 3d Av.; Samuel Friedman	Trifling
11:35—306 E. 108th St.; P. Sola	Slight
11:35—718 5th Av.; Duveen Bros	None
11:50—1,239 Webster Av.; L. Berger	Trifling
P. M.	
12:30—29 Allen St.; Rose Cradskzy	$10
2:40—15 Montgomery St.; J. Josephson	$200
4:50—287 Stanton St.; Samuel Harris	Trifling
5:10—69 3d Av.; E. Pewess	Trifling
5:55—64 Lafayette St.; F. Rohnling	Trifling
6:45—1,491 2d Av.; Ignatz Brott	$25
7:00—215 W. 48th St.; C. P. Sulver	Trifling
7:00—842 Columbus Av.; M. Cohen	$300
7:05—753 Broadway; Gude Brothers	Not given
7:20—2,815 8th Av.; Harry Weiss	Trifling
7:45—55 East 106th St.; not given	Trifling
8:20—235 2d St.; F. Jacobowitz	Trifling
8:40—158 Madison St.; not given	Trifling
8:45—26 East 114th St.; Tessie Schreider	$500
10:25—29 Amsterdam Av.; Mrs. F. Haas	Trifling
10:30—80 Avenue B; Frank Mullo	$5

EDUCATION NOTES.

Sealed bids or estimates will be received at the Board of Education Hall as follows:

Until 4 P. M., Jan. 13, for installing electric equipment in new Public School 28, Fulton and Herkimer Streets, Brooklyn; for furniture, &c., for new Public School 174, Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn; for installing electric ash hoist in the Boys' High School, Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

Until 11 A. M., Jan. 14, for furnishing and delivering gasoline motor trucks to the Board of Education; for furnishing and delivering direct to each school general apparatus, and supplies for the departments of chemistry, physics, biology, physiography, botanical, and zoological supplies for the day and evening high schools, and supplies for Training School for Teachers, New York.

Until 11 A. M., Jan. 15, for furnishing and operating stages or other conveyances to carry pupils to and from schools in Brooklyn and Queens.

The 186th regular meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association will be held this morning in Mechanics' Institute Building, 20 West Forty-fourth Street. Daniel D. Feldman of the department of mathematics, Erasmus Hall High School, will deliver an address on "Loss of Efficiency in the Recitation in Mathematics."

The Association of Men Teachers and Principals will hold a dinner at Kalil's Restaurant, 14 Park Place, at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Wadleigh Alumnae Association will present the farce, "Too Many Husbands," at 260 West Eighty-third Street, on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 1.

The Borough Heads of Department Association will hold a meeting at 480 Washington Avenue on the afternoon of Jan. 14.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Capt. J. L. Walsh, Ordnance Department, to New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y., on business pertaining to operations of the Ordnance Department.

The following-named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are designated as members of the Coast Artillery Board: Capts. C. C. Carter and A. L. Rhoades.

First Lieut. A. W. MacManus, U. S. A., retired, detailed as Instructor in Military Drill and Tactics at Wenonah Military Academy, Wenonah, N. J.

Orders Oct. 18 relating to First Lieut. E. D. Ardery, Corps of Engineers, suspended until that officer can be spared from duty with First Battalion of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. R. M. Schofield, Quartermaster Corps, to Philadelphia, on business pertaining to Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. C. F. Kilbourne, General Staff, to Fort Monroe, Va., to lecture on "Insular Fortifications" before students of the Coast Artillery School.

Leaves.—Second Lieut. C. R. Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps, extended three days; Capt. T. H. R. McIntyre, Coast Artillery Corps, leave extended ten days.

The Navy.

Commander W. W. Phelps, detached command the Baltimore; to command the Iowa.

Lieut. E. A. Swanson, detached Naval Station, Key West, Fla.; to command the Flusser.

Lieut. C. S. Keller, to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. J. B. Rhoades to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon A. E. Peck, detached Naval Station Hospital, Cavite; home and wait orders.

Chief Boatswain P. Emery, detached command the Osceola; to the Iowa.

Chief Boatswain A. F. Benson, detached the Iowa; to command the Osceola.

Lieut. Commander A. N. Mitchell, detached Naval Station, Cavite; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. S. A. Clement, detached El Cano; to the Helena.

Ensign R. S. Young, Jr., detached the Wilmington; to the Helena.

Ensign A. D. Denney, detached the Helena; home and wait orders.

Ensign W. W. Smith, detached the Monterey; to Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I.

Ensign H. W. Koehler, detached Villalobos; to the Saratoga.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Bass, detached the Villalobos; to Naval Hospital, Canaco.

Assistant Surgeon R. F. Jones, detached the Rainbow; to Villalobos.

Ensign W. A. Lee, Jr., detached the Helena; home and wait orders.

Machinist A. Y. Long, detached the Saratoga; to Naval Hospital, Yokohama.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Paul Jones and Preble at Sausalito, Justin at Tiburon, Warrington, Sonoma, Henley, Sterret, Roe, Drayton, McCall, Paulding, Terry, Monaghan, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson, Trippe, and Dixie at Guantanamo, Neptune at Norfolk.

Sailed—Panther, from entrance to Guantanamo Bay, for Guaycanabo Bay, Cuba; Florida and North Dakota, from New York City for Guantanamo; Hannibal, from Guantanamo for Swan Island; Vesuvius, from Newport for navy yard, New York.

Revenue Cutter Service.

First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley, granted thirty days' extension sick leave.

Second Lieut. L. Reinburg, detached the Androscoggin; to the Woodbury.

First Lieut. G. E. Wilcox, detached the Woodbury; to the Androscoggin.

First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley, detached the Onondaga.

Constructor W. C. Bosselievер, Jr., to depot Revenue Cutter Service.

Constructor J. Q. Walton, to Norfolk, Va.

Capt. F. J. Hanke, First Lieut. J. Boedker, and Second Lieut. W. Williams, constituted a board of inquiry to convene on board the Mohawk, Jan. 13.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Special Orders 8:

Patrolmen promoted to Sergeant, transferred and assigned as indicated: To take effect 4 P. M., Jan. 9—Patrick Gallivan, 13th Precinct to 25th; Daniel Kelleher, 42d to 40th.

Pensions: To take effect 12 P. M., Jan. 9, on surgeons' certificate—Lieut. Michael A. Downs, 45d, at $1,125 per annum; appointed July 27, 1887. Sergt. Emil Oppenheimer, 152d, $875; appointed May 25, 1892.

Transfers: Patrolmen.—To take effect 5:10 P. M., Jan. 9—W. B. Ward, 7th, to Detective Division, designated as Acting Detective Sergeant, second grade. To take effect 4 P. M., Jan. 10—C. Johansmeyer, 65th, to Detective Division, designated as Acting Detective Sergeant, second grade. Precincts indicated to Bridge A—A. O'Sullivan, 18th; C. Schilp, 153d; S. F. Dunston, 32d; T. J. Leddy, 171st.

Assignments. Temporary—Patrolman M. Bloom, 1st, and N. Fisael, 6th, to Detective Division, 10 days, from 6 P. M., Jan. 11. Discontinued—Patrolman C. Johansmeyer, 65th, to mounted duty, from 4 P. M., Jan. 10.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrolmen—T. F. Sullivan, 16th, one day, from 10 P. M., Jan. 11; E. F. Maher, 26th, one day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 17; J. E. Stanton, 31st, three days, from 10 P. M., Jan. 12; G. C. Durrholz, 43d, one day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 19.

Advancements to grade, patrolmen, to $1,350 grade, Jan. 2—G. Schindler, 2; D. C. O'Connor, 5; T. Henkler, 8; J. W. McCann, 12; A. J. Durante, 18; E. M. Roberts, 13; H. A. Malion, 14; W. V. Brown, 16; J. P. Byrnes, 21; A. J. Wood, 22; J. A. Bewick, 25; J. J. Miller, 25; L. F. Goodyear, 28; A. J. A. Robinson, 29; P. A. Monaghan, 31; J. J. Wall, 32; J. Goldstein, 32; J. Gerhardt, 36; J. M. Gorey, 37; T. Lamb, 39; G. J. Schoeppler, 42; H. Murphy, 42; F. J. Wilson, 42; H. Uetzmann, 63; F. C. Witten, 65; C. J. Morris, 65; W. J. Perrick, 68; W. L. Murphy, 80; E. A. Cunningham, 143; H. C. Behan, 144; S. J. Strenk, 149; F. Goehring, 150; J. J. Regan, 155; B. Mayer, 157; C. Wagner, 158; F. Reiff, 159; E. R. F. Ihnken, 161; M. Steinfeld, 163; H. Brenner, 164; C. A. Olsen, 164; E. J. Karcher, 165; W. H. Meyn, 167; G. O. Diffin, 170; W. H. Baker, 174; M. A. Clair, 250; T. P. Glennen, Traffic A; M. A. Kilgallen, Traffic C; J. J. McGowan, Traffic D; J. A. Miner, Bridge A; W. H. Logan, C. O.; J. J. M. Weldon, D. D.; D. J. Killane, D. D.; G. J. Andrews, D. D.; J. J. Argenza, 5; L. Friedman, 7; C. Katz, 10; D. W. Callahan, 12; M. Grasberg, 12; J. F. Shevlin, 14; F. V. Haerle, 15; C. J. Mancini, 18; J. A. Smith, 21; A. E. Frewin, 25; I. Oppenheimer, 25; W. Barry, 26; G. Schiett, 29; D. Klein, 31; T. Tegmier, 31; J. C. Rutledge, 32; H. M. Demling, 35; A. M. Horn, 37; C. Sheehan, 39; W. Daley, 39; D. P. Rosenberg, 42; H. H. Close, 42; G. W. Tindall, 61; A. P. Andelman, 63; G. L. Silva, 65; J. J. Fitzgerald, 68; A. Johnson, 79; A. G. Kaltenmeier, 81; P. Murphy, 144; M. Riekert, 146; C. H. Panther, 149; J. H. Rooney, 155; J. J. Holland, 156; T. B. Woychinski, 157; M. A. Cardiln, 158; B. J. Broden, 159; M. Moloney, 162; T. Carberry, 164; J. A. Kessler, 164; J. F. Scheurenbrand, 165; H. A. Reuling, 167; C. Daum, 167; C. M. Smythe, 171; J. Wichmann, 274; J. Harten, 292; H. T. Leddy, Traffic C; G. A. Boettger, Traffic D; J. J. Martin, Bridge A; R. M. Whalen, Harbor B; J. J. Leddy, C. O.; W. J. Vealey, D. D.; J. Finn, D. D.

Suspended—Sergt. John E. Kelleher, 159th, to take effect 10:55 A. M., Jan. 10.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 7.

Transfer—Stenographer Rosetta A. Lee, Tenement House Department, to the Fire Department in the same capacity, to take effect at 9 A. M., Jan. 10, and assigned to the Bureau of Prevention, Administration.

Detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 11—Fireman (first grade) Joseph J. Maguire, Hook and Ladder 102, to the Chief of the Thirty-fourth Battalion as driver.

Notice.—The class in attendance at the Fire College (both sections) will report to Chief Kenlon, at the foot of Gansevoort Street, at 10:30 A. M., Jan. 14.

Fine—Fireman (first grade) John Dugan, Engine 55, $5 for loss of Coat Badge 3299.

Appointment—Abraham Hertzel, batteryman in Telegraph Bureau, Brooklyn, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 11.

Compensation Fixed—Batteryman Patrick McNulty, Telegraph Bureau, Brooklyn, $1,000 per annum, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 11, with transfer to said bureau, the Bronx.

Passed medical and physical examination for position of Engineer of Steamer, ordered to report to Capt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at Grand Street and East River, at time specified, for test in operating steam fire engines—Jan. 13, 8:30 A. M., P. J. Gillan, Engine 217; W. A. Mann, Engine 220; H. Mulligan, Jr., Engine 230; W. Newreiter, Engine 237; J. Morris, Jr., Engine 247. 10 A. M.—E. F. Duffy, Engine 213; J. R. Walsh, Engine 241, M. F. Harley, Engine 243; F. M. Munn, Engine 244; F. S. Kuhle, Engine 252. 11:30 A. M.—F. T. Lynch, Engine 228; M. Ferguson, Engine 2-5; L. J. Byrne, Engine 246; A. J. Loosen, Engine 253; J. Clynick, H. & L. 113. 1:30 P. M.—M. McCabe, Engine 220; E. P. Langdon, Engine 231; J. E. Wrenn, Engine 234; J. J. Calverly, Engine 276; E. F. Gross, H. & L. 120. Jan. 14, 8:30 A. M.—H. B. Escher, Engine 262; A. F. Smutney, Engine 263; J. R. Jorn, Engine 264; F. C. Melahan, Engine 265; H. C. Schutte, Engine 266. 10 A. M.—W. Puls, Engine 220; W. G. Smith, Engine 240; A. C. Wetzel, Engine 253; A. P. Moniz, Engine 270; C. Gravins, Engine 275. 11:30 A. M.—E. P. Keane, Engine 230; F. A. Meyer, Jr., Engine 237; T. J. Moore, Engine 260; J. W. Orr, Engine 270; F. C. Ebert, H. & L. 101. 1:30 P. M.—Q. J. Lark, Engine 273; J. J. Hughes, Engine 275; J. F. Padden, H. & L. 122; E. H. Uhlig, H. & L. 125; J. Sullivan, Hose 8.

Special leave of absence, without pay—Engineer of Steamer E. H. Burns, Engine 65, 4 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 22.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BEDELL, CATHERINE L., (died Dec. 29, 1912;) left $500 realty and $100 personalty in equal shares to granddaughters, Kathryn B. Phelps and Eleanor M. Phelps.

FUNK, CHARLES GAZZAM, (died Oct. 29, 1912;) left not more than $50; bequests exceeded estate; will gives jewelry to sister, Mrs. Jane P. Mackenzie, revoked in codicil; residue in equal shares to Mrs. Jane P. Mackenzie, (revoked in codicil,) Miss Ida E. Hervey, Richard V. Dey, William Seaman Scott, Charles H. Phelps, and Clarence H. Mackay; revoked share of Mrs. Pendleton given to William T. Eldredge; will gives $500 to William Seaman Scott, but there are not sufficient funds in the estate.

JANOWITZ DEBORAH KLEINERT, (died Dec. 19, 1912;) left $469 personalty; $160 to sister, Ethel J. Green; $125 to sister, Katherine A. Janowitz; $1 to Dorothy Green, $60 to Bella K. Sessiel, $50 to Etta K. Ginsburg, $25 to Leonie K. Ginsburg, $10 to Herminie E. Kleinert, $10 to Cornelia J. Ginzburg, $5 to Rose Schlesinger, $1 to Mrs. A. Eisler, $2 to Cora B. Rooney, $20 to Tessie Nagel.

MILLSPAUGH, JOSIAH, (died Dec. 29, 1912;) amount of estate not given; 50 shares United Dry Goods Company to sister, Mary Frances Wade, in trust; one-half residue to brother, Charles W. Millspaugh; one-half residue in trust to sister, Cornelia Dickson for life; remainder to brother Charles.

PHILLIPS, FLORENCE, (died Dec. 16, 1912;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; present worth not less than $10 nor more than $100 each to Mary Mahoney and Nellie Calahan Casey; $20,000 to be distributed by executors among the Society for Ethical Culture in the City of New York, State Charities Aid Association, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, and National Child Labor Committee; $500 or $1,000, according to value of estate, to Annie Scheuher; presents worth not less than $10 nor more than $100 each to Meta G. Adams, Kate Derbyshire, Jennie Rambo, Agnes Mawson, Christine Helgren, and Mary King Halin; half residue to Henry S. Phillips, brother; one-twelfth residue each to John D. Phillips, Edna Phillips, Helen S. Phillips, Robert W. Phillips, Grace Marjorie Phillips, and Lloyd J. Phillips, all children of her brother, David Phillips.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Request of the Board of Estimate that Oswald W. Hill be certified from the list for promotion to assistant engineer at $2,100 from the appropriate list of assistant engineer, Grade E. It is explained that the first man on the preferred list declined the appointment on account of temporary inability, and the eligibility of the other two men terminated Dec. 31.

Request of the Board of Estimate for approval of the emergency appointment of A. B. Wilson and of Howard Neagle for an additional fifteen days; also for approval of the emergency appointment of H. Maxwell Lakeman as bookkeeper for a period of fifteen days, and of John P. Fox as building and sanitary expert at a total compensation not to exceed $750.

Request of the Commissioner of Correction for authority to employ Lawrence F. Cantwell as a nurse, third grade, for fifteen days, and that he got a non-competitive examination to qualify him for such assignment, pending his qualification in an examination for promotion to third grade clerk.

Request of the Superintendent of Buildings, Queens, for approval of the employment of the following persons: Daniel A. Gillen, Inspector of Plumbing; Timothy F. Curran, plan examiner.

Request of the Department of Docks for authority to employ Robert Philbrook as stenographer and typewriter at $900 a year.

Request of the Curator of the City College for authority to employ the following-named students to assist in the collection and distribution of text books at the end of the college term this month, for a period of about two weeks, at $1.50 a day: Warren Yarnall, J. R. Cusack, Herbert Cohan, John Kear, David Bogen, Everett Southwick, James B. Anderson, and Francis Kear.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination, for men only, at the New York Custom House on Jan. 22 and 23, to fill a vacancy in the position of engineer in the Indian Service at the Tulalip Indian School, Washington, at $600 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications as they may occur. For the vacancy at the Tulalip School, examination in Branches 2 and 5 is required. The eligibles certified for this vacancy must be unmarried. Owing to the widely varying conditions in the various schools and agencies of the Indian Service, general engineering examinations will be given under the following separate branches. An applicant may take one or more than one of these in his discretion. The prospects of appointment will be increased by successfully passing more than one of the branches indicated. Applicants should fully indicate in their applications the particular branch or branches in which they desire to be examined, and should state as definitely as possible the experience they have had which would tend to qualify them in the branches selected. Salaries, $480 to $1,000 a year. The majority of the appointments, however, are made at salaries of $750, $840, and $900 a year. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Two days will be required in case more than three branches are taken.

Branch 1, Steam Engineering, (Time Allowed, Three Hours.)—Practical questions, (covering installation, repair, and operation of boilers and steam engines, and pumps,) 60, and training and experience in handling steam engines and boilers and pumps and fitness, 40.

Branch 2, Electrical Engineering, (Time Allowed, Three Hours.)—Practical questions, (covering generators and motors, switchboard apparatus, wiring for lighting and power,) 60, and training and experience in handling electrical apparatus, and fitness, 40.

Branch 3, Heating, (Time Allowed, Two and One-half Hours.)—Practical questions, (covering heating by hot water and exhaust or live steam,) 60, and training and experience in handling heating plants, and fitness, 40.

Branch 4, Refrigeration, (Time Allowed, Two and One-half Hours.)—Practical questions, (covering systems of refrigeration and operation of necessary apparatus,) 60, and training and experience in handling refrigerating apparatus, and fitness, 40.

Branch 5, Gas and Gasoline Engines, (Time Allowed, Two Hours.)—Practical questions, (covering operation of gas and gasoline engines,) 60, and training and experience in handling gas and gasoline engines, and fitness, 40.

Branch 6, Hydraulics, (Time Allowed, Two Hours.)—Practical questions, (covering operation of water turbines and water wheels,) 60, and training and experience in handling turbines and water wheels, and fitness, 40.

This examination is open to all men who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United States and who meet the requirements.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARRY, JULIA KEAN, (died Nov. 27, 1910;) net New York estate, $20,116.40; New York personalty, $140.07, being bank deposits; New York realty, $20,000, being 279 East Houston Street.

BEMIS, FANNY E., (died Jan. 21, 1910;) supplemental report; net estate amended to $2,627.77; redistribution of assets.

BRUCKNER, KATHARINA, (died Sept. 9, 1912;) net estate, $25,812.97; personalty, $21,790.02, including bank deposits, $5,037.58; mortgages and personal effects, $16,752.44; realty, $5,000, being equity in 414 East 161st Street.

COLLIN, HARRIET, (died March 25, 1912;) supplemental report; net estate, $4,378.85; personalty, $1,874.92, being bank deposits; realty, $3,000; no taxes accruing.

CONNOR, HENRY ROCK, (died July 7, 1911;) net estate, $4,861.72; personalty, $5,936.71, mostly bank deposits.

DREXEL, LUCY WHARTON, (died Jan. 23, 1912;) net New York estate, $541,834.48; New York realty, $554,000, including 25 East Twenty-ninth Street, $50,000; 144 West Seventy-eighth Street, $60,000; 146 West Seventy-eighth Street, $26,000; 161 West Seventy-eighth Street, $27,000; lot 117th Street, $425,000; entire personal estate, $783,879.71.

DUGAN, PATRICK, (died April 18, 1910;) net estate, $10,813.64; personalty, $622.32, bank deposits; realty, $10,833.33, being one-sixth interest in lot 23, block 2,909, on Washington Avenue, Bronx.

FULLEN, MARY J., (died Nov. 2, 1912;) net estate, $5,607.22; personalty, $6,147.79, being bank deposits.

HEIMBURG, CHARLES H., (died June 22, 1912;) net estate, $41,440.94; personalty, $20,204.34,; including bank deposits, $3,411.62; mortgages and personal effects, $25,782.92; realty, $14,100, being equity in 1,865 Morris Avenue, $6,000; vacant strip of land in Brooklyn, $550; 207 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, appraised at $4,000, less mortgage, $2,750; 209 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, appraised at $4,000, less mortgage, $2,750; 219 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, valued at $4,000, less mortgage, $2,750; 221 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, $4,000.

HENYON, ADELL P., (died April 23, 1912;) net estate, $2,350; personalty, $2,350, including bank deposits, $1,750; personal chattels, $600.

MOYNIHAN, DANIEL C., (died Sept. 25, 1912;) net estate, $77,679.27; personalty, $11,605.28, including bank deposits, $10,300.28; personal effects, $1,305; realty, $69,291.82, including 121-123 East 126th Street, $57,000, less mortgage $10,000; 210 East 103d Street, $20,000; 210 West 121st Street, $8,000; Weigart Place, University Heights, $10,000; property at Flushing, $2,100; less interest and taxes, $11,206.18 and dower, $20,202.

PARSONS, GEORGE F., (died April 11, 1912;) supplemental report; net New York estate amended to $3,958.50; redistribution of assets.

SATTERLEE, EMILY VIRGINIA, (died Aug. 14, 1912;) net estate, $16,993.73; personalty, $20,881.07, including notes and personal effects, $3,794.47; 50 shares National Biscuit Company preferred, $6,437.50; 50 shares United States Steel preferred, $5,650; 50 shares Central Leather Company preferred, $4,950; 1 share Clinton Hall Association, $40.

SAUNDERS, FRANCIS E., (died April 29, 1911;) net New York estate, $5,620.61; New York personalty, $5,800, being 40 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company; entire estate, $16,656.64.

SCULLY, DANIEL, (died Oct. 13, 1911;) net estate, $3,108.54; personalty, $3,812.86, being bank deposits.

SEIFERTH, AUGUST R., (died Jan. 2, 1911;) net New York estate, $498 63; New York personalty; $1,530.98, mostly bank deposits.

STONE, LYMAN S., (died July 12, 1911;) net estate, $27,207.35; personalty, $27,832.83, including bank deposits, $13,467.25; personal effects, insurance and mortgages, $8,689.58; Company of Commerce Company of Missouri, $5,474; 10 shares National Machine Company of Hartford; realty, $760, including 2 lots, 7 and 8, Noyac Cottage Association, Southampton, Suffolk County, $750; 4 lots on land of the Great Suburban Improvement Company, Southampton, $10.

TUFTS, MARTHA B., (died Sept. 28, 1910;) supplemental report; net New York estate amended to $16,188.18.

WOODS, CECILIA I., (died March 1, 1911;) net New York estate, $510; New York personalty, $510, being 20 shares Cayey Caguar Tobacco Company preferred; entire estate, $9,600.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Connecticut Mills Company, Inc., of Manhattan, textiles, $750,000. Mervin Mackenzie, Albert H. Gleason, Edmund R. Lyon, 258 Broadway, New York City.

United Service Stores, Inc., of Manhattan, dry goods, $125,000. Frang C. Morgan, George Bartram, John D. Higgins, 20 Church Street, New York City.

Sunset Farms, Inc., of North Tonawanda, realty, $50,000. Benjamin L. Rand, Frank A. McCoy, Fred W. Ives, North Tonawanda.

Sydney Rosenfeld Production Company, Inc., of Manhattan, theatricals, $25,000. Sydney Rosenfeld, Louis Lowy, Randolph P. Peam, 96 Bible House, New York City.

Stropless Hand Vibrator Company, Inc., of Richmond Hill, $20,000. John Sabatino, Peter W. Broedel, David Johnson, 4,701 Jerome Avenue.

H. Howard Company, Inc., of Syracuse, general mercantile, $15,000. Dominic A. Brown, Herbert A. Robinson, Dionysius Capocefalo, 908 North State Street, Syracuse.

The John McDermott Company, Inc., of Schenectady, general contracting, $15,000. John McDermott, Patrick H. McDermott, Patrick McDermott, 129 Park Place, Schenectady.

L. Doffiein & Co., Inc., of Manhattan, clothing, $75,000. Louis Doffiein, Clara Doffiein, A. G. Thaanum, 13 Park Row, New York City.

Horizon Corporation of Manhattan, realty, $20,000. Charles B. Wiggins, Samuel A. Irving, Edward B. Jones, 59 West 123d Street, New York City.

Robert Burns, Jr., & Co., Inc., of Manhattan, machinery, $25,000. George M. Pexter, Patrick A. Kirby, Robert Burns, Jr., 149 Broadway, New York City.

W. H. Johnston & Co., Inc., of Manhattan, stocks, bonds, realty, $10,000. William H. Johnston, John W. Douglas, Philip Hurley, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

Dewart-Taylor Company, Inc., of Manhattan, commission and selling agents, $10,000. Harry M. Dewart, Daniel Taylor, William D. Peck, 2,217 Sedgwick Avenue, New York City.

Metals Reclaiming Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, $10,000. Edgar M. Doughty, Annie C. Haar, David H. M. Weynberg, 980 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Birnath Realty Company, Inc., of Manhattan, realty, $10,000. Gustav Birnath, Conrad Mueller, Henry M. Orenstein, 61 Park Row, New York City.

The Manhattan Steam Bakery, Inc., of Queensborough, $20,000. Frederick L. Hackenburg, Michael A. Broderick, Morris J. Werner, 570 Fifty-third Street, New York City.

G. M. Abrons Company, Inc., of Manhattan, brokers and commission merchants, $25,000. Josephine Drescher, August G. Wettach, George M. Abrons, 2,612 Broadway, New York City.

Mathues Brothers, Inc., of Manhattan, tobacco, $21,000. Louis F. Allison, Charles H. Bailey, Robert Kunzmiler, 280 Broadway, New York City.

The Alexandre-Lehr Company, Inc., of Manhattan, jewelry, $10,000. E. J. Alexandre, Clementine Lehr, Benjamin Lehr, 112 West Ninety-sixth Street, New York City.

Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 10.—A certificate of increase in capital stock of the Mexican Petroleum, Ltd., of Delaware, was filed here at the State Department to-day increasing the capital stock from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. The company was first incorporated here Feb. 16, 1907, with the following incorporators: Horace S. Gould, Samuel B. Howard, New York City, and Harry W. Davis, Wilmington, Del.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

General Products Company, Camden, $100,000, to do general manufacturing. Incorporators, Ellis Jackson, John Wesley Dawson, and John S. Norris.

J. H. Mayzel Company, Elizabeth, $10,000, builders. Incorporators, Joseph H. Mayzel, Harry Kruvant, and Anna Kruvant.

The National Display Company, Newark, $150,000, to operate advertising displays. Incorporators, Charles W. Nichols, Raymond B. Whitehead, and August F. Telsselbach.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST, W. 57th.
DR. PENTECOST, 11, "The Rain and Snow." 8, "God in the Midst of Thee." Calvary Grand Choir, Bowman, Cond.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92nd and Amsterdam Avenue, Dr. Goodchild, Pastor. 11—Dr. Franklin P. Lynch of Africa. 8—"Religion Pays." This is the Church of the OPEN DOOR.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 WEST 46TH ST.
REV. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., PASTOR.
9:40 A. M., Bible School Session. Young Women's Class: Mrs. Merrett, Leader. Young Men's Class: Dr. Addison Moore, Leader 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Public Worship. SERMONS BY DR. WOELFKIN.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Can We Know God?" 8, "Can We Be Happy?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST STREET, C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—"The Test of Orthodoxy Proposed by Jesus." 8 P. M.—"How to Build a Life That Will Stand in This and Every Other World." Union Bible Class, 9:45. F. W. Hagar, Leader.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—Edward Judson, Pastor, will preach. 11, "Sweetness of Unsolicited Sympathy—Wilt Thou Be Made Whole?" 8, "Meekness—Blessed Are the Meek."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 126th St. J. HERMAN RANDALL, Pastor. Morning, 11 A. M.—"Our Faith in Jesus Christ." Evening, 8 P. M.—"Savonarola—A Prophet of Righteousness."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St., Convent Av.—Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, 11 A. M., "While Jesus Came." Evening, "High Cost of Living."

Church of the New Jerusalem

THE CALL OF THE HOME.
The REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH will preach on the above subject in the NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., between Park and Lexington Aves., to-morrow morning, at 11. Pastor's Bible Class at 12:15. Subject: "How Can We Understand the Bible Account of the Crossing of the Red Sea?"

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West and 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 600 West 181st St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 88th St. Sixth Church, Park Av. and 61st St.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES S. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. CHARLES R. BROWN, D. D., Dean of Yale Divinity School, preaches at 11 A. M.—"The Measure of Human Responsibility." 8 P. M.—"The Spirit of Moral Adventure." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor. Pastor will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Quartet and chorus, Mr. De Loss Smith, Director

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West and 64th St. 8 P. M., Mr. A. W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject—"THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE MODERN WOMAN." 8 P. M., Mr. A. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject—"THE EVOLUTION OF THE BIBLE."

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, AT 11, DR. YAMEI KIN, "THE AWAKENING OF CHINA." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMBLE BETH-EL, FIFTH AV. AND 76TH STREET. REV. SOLOMON FOSTER OF NEWARK, SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN: "HEAR O ISRAEL."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30, Sermon by Dr. Silverman, "Why Religion." Sunday, 11:15, Sermon by Dr. Enelow, "Judaism and the Jew." All welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES' LUTHERAN CHURC

Public Notices

ELISABETH PRICE, wife of WILLIAM R. PRICE, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., or her representatives, will learn of something to her advantage by communicating at once with Maurice Goodman, No. 1,493 Broadway, New York City.

Lost

LOST—In 116th St. Subway station, a watch and chain valued for its associations; a liberal reward and no questions asked for its return to H. F. Van Brunt, 293 Monroe St., N. Y. City.

LOST.—Old-fashioned cameo pin, about one and one-quarter inch in diameter, surrounded by two rows pearls; liberal reward. L. Kaess, 415 Long Acre Building, 42 St. and Broadway.

LOST—Savings bank book 85,100, Irving Savings Institution, in name of Winthrop S. Gilman of 55 William St., New York; a suitable reward will be given to the finder.

LOST—A man's ring with three diamonds, deep setting, either on the Madison Av. car, Subway, or Manhattan Hotel. Liberal reward if returned to MacDonald, 830 Park Av.

LOST—On Thursday evening, small gold bar pin, single pearl set in black enamel; valuable for associations. Return to Clarendon, 57 East 58th St. Suitable reward.

LOST—Lady's black valise containing papers, ivory-edged mirror and clothes brush; reward if returned; no questions asked. K 203 Times Downtown.

LOST—Thursday night, Jan. 9, between 49th and 77th Sts., a large emerald brooch; liberal reward. William P. Kapp, 27 Pine St.

LOST—Pass Book No. 8,592 of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, 242 East 86th St., New York City; please return book to bank.

LOST—Folding camera in leather case on train at Hoboken, Sunday night; reward. Room 1,513, 141 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—Diamond ring and ruby ring; generous reward; no questions asked if returned to Mrs. Poole, 813 West 57th St.

$150 REWARD.—Lost New Year's Eve, diamond bracelet, about an inch wide, with cross pattern, between Knickerbocker Hotel and Louis Martin's Cafe. Return to E. M. Gattle & Co., 5th Av. and 38th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—IN LOCALITY UNION SQUARE, SMALL BLACK AND TAN SPANIEL, WHITE BREAST; CHILD'S PET; GENEROUS REWARD. P. A. POWERS, MARIE ANTOINETTE HOTEL, 66TH ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. 'PHONE, COL.—2704.

LIBERAL REWARD for black dachshund wearing gray pigskin collar; small scar top of head. Lost from 349 West 87th St. Zoller.

Business Opportunities

Here is a real opportunity to the person with $500 to $3,000; can make connection with a large pecan and fruit nursery and orchard proposition just starting in Florida; investment secured by land; large profits assured; active services will be paid for; guarantees a man an income for life; immediate investigation and action necessary to enable one to join this enterprise on the most favorable terms. Address St. Andrew's Bay Nursery and Orchard Company, 111 Broadway, New York.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY—N. Y. CITY.

FINE STATIONERY—ALL BRANCHES.

Favorably known through United States for many years; grand business opportunity for younger force; present owner will supervise for a term on terms. F 225 Times Downtown.

One thousand dollars wanted immediately; will assign interest in a proposition maturing within a few months; over $5,000 profits sure; particulars at interview. E 56 Times.

Manufacturer of metal signs and fancy metal articles, old-established concern, wants a young man as partner to attend to office and plant; $2,000 required. E 74 Times.

Wanted—Silent partner with $2,000 to $5,000 in established paying millinery and model gown business; highest references. Write Mlle. Josephine, Box 18, 1,570 Broadway..

Wanted—Partner with $8,000; established waterpower and mill business; first mortgage security 6 per cent. and interest in business. R 207 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—A publisher and distributor for Dr. Fluegel's scientific works. Address James Fluegel, 257 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

Excellent opportunity for man with $400 as Treasurer of profitable concern; no triflers wanted. Berg, Room 707, 47 West 34th St.

Builder wishes associate with $20,000 to invest in speculative building operation where there is ample security. D 153 Times.

Investors with services can secure investigated propositions requiring $3,000 to $25,000. E 80 Times.

A moving picture theatre for sale, $500 cash, to right party if bought at once. E 36 Times.

YOUNG MAN, going to Panama for short trip, seeks some commission. E 69 Times.

Business Notices

Fac-simile Multigraph Typewritten Letters: 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8.00; work called for and delivered. Telephone 5860 Morningside. 215 West 116th St. Weatherford.

Bond letterheads, cards, envelopes, $1.20 per 1,000; other printing equally low. Needleman Press, 110 Fulton St.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small desirable rooms; steam heat; reasonable.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; references; telephone.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Newly furnished double rooms, heated; running water; excellent board: phone; moderate.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Large second floor room; private bath if desired; fine table; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

47TH ST., 68 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; table guests.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths, telephone; superior table.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; table guests; excellent home cooking; reasonable; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; good board; Subway; telephone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath, electricity; superior cuisine; references.

71ST ST., 116 WEST.—Attractive, medium sunny room; also single room; with board; reference; telephone.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome square room; sunny exposure; all improvements; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Second floor front; running water; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; parlor; dining; references.

77TH ST., 322 WEST.—Homelike double, single rooms; conveniences; excellent table; moderate; table guests; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonhear.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Fine, extra large back parlor, with private bathroom; large closet; references.

80TH ST., 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity, steam heat, near Subway; exceptional rates; table guests.

82D, 8 WEST.—Select large and small rooms; homelike; out of town guests and Southerners accommodated.

85TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, parlor dining room, private house; references.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—First-class TABLE BOARD; private house. Telephone 1848 Riverside.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; references.

86TH, WEST, (524 West End Av.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; refined, homelike; parlor dining; excellent table.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

92D, 54 WEST.—Single and double adjoining rooms; running water; telephone; meals optional.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; well heated; "L"; French cuisine; table guests.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Small rooms, suitable for gentlemen seeking comforts; excellent board; Jewish family.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—Front rooms; also family suite; $7 up; with board $15; steam.

103D, 252 WEST. (Near Subway, Riverside.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms; couple, gentlemen; excellent table; references.

103D, (corner West End, 879.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Established 17 years; large and small rooms, $7 up; superior table.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Delightful suite; private bath; table uniformly good; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 266 WEST.—A real home for gentlemen; large, sunny rooms; private residence, near Broadway; table of unusual excellence; moderate terms; also few table boarders.

108TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large southern exposed room; also small room; telephone; private house.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; couple or gentlemen; table guests. 8136 Morningside.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Large and small, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; excellent table; table guests.

417 WEST 118TH ST.

Newly decorated rooms; excellent cooking; table boarders.

120TH ST., 250 WEST, (near "L" station.)—Medium and hall room to let with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

149TH ST., 551 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; all conveniences; board optional. 'Phone 5510 Audubon. Apartment I.

A.—A.—Adult family having beautifully furnished, high-class apartment, Riverside Drive, close to Subway, southwestern exposure, will take cultured gentleman who will appreciate the environment of a refined private family and will pay reasonable amount for same; references exchanged. C 100 Times.

GENTLEMEN (three) having their own nine-room well-furnished apartment, on Broadway, near 98th St., would like to have congenial fourth party. Complete housekeeping; references exchanged. Permanent. Y 124 Times.

NO CHARGE for full information regarding 500 investigated places where superior accommodations can be secured. Leland's, 4 West 33d, (25th year.)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 859, (157th St. Subway.)—Ideal rooms, overlooking Hudson; best in this section; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547, (Apartment 4B.)—Exclusive home; excellent board; refined couple, or two gentlemen.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights, rives view; most accessible locality N. Y. City; Subway 5 minutes Wall St.; corner trolley connects Bridge and Broadway; high-class neighborhood; board; rooms furnished, unfurnished. 905 Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Steam-heated rooms; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall Subway.

Country Board

New Jersey.

Accommodations for select few; private bath, hot water heat, best cooking; high altitude adjoining Summit; automobile to station; Lackawanna 42 minutes to city; $10-$12 week. Murray Hill Park Club, Murray Hill, N. J.

LADY having refined home in Hackensack, 40 minutes from City Hall, would like small family to share same; references. Y 120 Times.

Connecticut.

THE ELMS, Ridgefield, Conn.—Open all year; all modern improvements; special rates for Winter months; booklet.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

30TH ST., 135 EAST, (Apartment 2.)—Single room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; telephone; gentlemen only.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

85TH ST., 8 EAST.—Large, light room in apartment; private family; improvements; call after 2 P. M. Ruge.

86TH, 109 EAST.—Newly furnished, heated room; bath, running water; respectable private family. Sullivan.

97TH, 61 EAST.—Large, light room, latest improvements; respectable Jewish man; moderate. Schneider.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 157, (30th St.)—Comfortable, desirable rooms; double, single; bath; phone; private house.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; two charming rooms for bachelors; modern; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH AV., 360.—Comfortable, sunny, front room, well heated; convenient location; private family; moderate terms. Murphy.

9TH ST., 37 WEST.—Large front; southern exposure; closet; adjoining bath; quiet surroundings; also single.

9TH ST., 53 WEST.—Sunny, well-heated room; hot and cold water; large closet; reasonable.

21ST ST., 154 WEST.—Large, heated room, southern exposure; exceptional appointments; board optional.

23D ST., 449 WEST, (London Terrace.)—No better location; steam heat, electric lights, telephone; every convenience for two; reasonable; new private residence.

23D ST., 423 WEST, Near 9th Av. "L."—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished and decorated; bath, electric light; references required; telephone service.

34TH ST., 229 WEST.—Opposite Penn. station; elegant rooms; all conveniences; 'phone; respectable; homelike.

43D ST., 463 WEST.—Elegant connecting single rooms; bath; 'phone; reasonable; near "L," Subway. Petersen.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Large, front room; also small room; well heated; references.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large heated rooms, with or without baths; all conveniences.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Small room $3, suitable gentleman; strictly first-class house; references.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Private family; elegantly furnished large, sunny room, with bath; gentlemen; reference.

52D, 200 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; also double, single rooms; every convenience; exceptional table. Smith.

52D ST., 252 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable accommodations in newly furnished, immaculate house; all conveniences.

52D ST., 255 WEST (near Broadway).—Attractive suites; two rooms and bath; other rooms; reasonable.

54TH ST., 215 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, light rooms, in private apartment, suitable for gentlemen; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; all conveniences; refined surroundings; select neighborhood; reasonable. Tappan.

58TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; bath connected; electric light.

64TH ST., 41 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, bachelor's apartment; steam heat; $35 monthly; references.

64TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; reasonable; all conveniences.

64TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms; constant hot water; suitable two; $4-$6; telephone.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

71 WEST 68TH ST.

Perfectly appointed large, sunny rooms, (or floor;) also single room; exquisitely kept; highest references.

68TH ST., 58 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single and double; excellent location; private baths; board optional.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Second-story room, private bath; hot water supply; room telephone; references.

70TH, 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; running water; board optional. 4034 Columbus

70TH ST., 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; 'phone; bath; private house; southern exposure.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

71ST, 209 WEST.—Large adjoining rooms, front and back; all conveniences; board optional; telephone.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Large front room; modern apartment; convenient to Subway express; reasonable. Sly.

73D, 238 WEST.

Attractive room; private bath. Telephone 7338 Columbus.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms suitable one or two; near bath; refined surroundings; references.

75TH ST., 181 WEST.—For permanent gentleman, beautifully furnished front room; southern exposure; steam; electric light; telephone; refined home surroundings; references; $8. Phillips.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; two rooms and bath; will divide; high-class private house; best service; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; centrally located; every convenience; home environments; near park.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Handsome steam-heated rooms; private house; phone; Subway; gentlemen preferred; references.

160 WEST 78TH ST.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; REASONABLE.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room, suitable for osteopath or business purposes; would let for living room; Subway; also small room.

79TH ST., 225.—Large, handsome rooms, suites, parlor floor, suitable physician; reduced rents; private bath; superior service; $4 upward; choicest location.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; choice rooms, large and single, handsomely appointed house; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, well furnished; running water; Southerners; reasonable. 4847 Schuyler.

81ST., 108 WEST.—Pleasant, nicely furnished room; running water; conveniences; reasonable; private house; references.

81ST ST., 204 WEST.—Single room, comfortably furnished; steam heated; absolutely clean; telephone; references. Sharples.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Select family, homelike surroundings; large, small rooms, kitchenette privileges; out-of-town guests; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 119 WEST.—Doctor's office; handsome back parlor; electricity, private hall; large extension.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; running water; well heated; adjoining bath.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; refined neighborhood; elevated.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Medium-sized front room; adjoining bath; also single; private house; telephone.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; one, south front; refined family; phone; reasonable. Ochs.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; breakfast optional; Subway, "L"; references.

86TH, 310 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms. Telephone 7297 Riverside. Subway.

87TH ST., 156 WEST.—High-class accommodations; rooms, baths, with board; private house; excellent location.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome, large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

93D ST., 270 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two; single room; private house; Subway, elevated.

95TH, 310 WEST.—Unusually large, handsome room; running water; next bath; elevator apartment. Johnson.

96TH ST., 140 WEST.—Parlor suite; bath adjoining; independent entrance; convenient to Subway, elevated. Healey.

143 WEST 97TH ST.

HOMELIKE ROOMS; BOARD OPTIONAL.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; private house; telephone. 1067 J—Riverside.

102D ST., 73 WEST.—Young couple have cozy room; adjoining bath; rent reasonable. Citron.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Bright, attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Apartment 58.

107TH, 2,783 Broadway.—Cheerful, homelike room; running water; refined surroundings; elevator, telephone; breakfast. Jarett.

108TH ST., 203 WEST.—Nice, sunny room, southern exposure; all conveniences; telephone, kitchen privilege; no objection to children; also room for gentleman. Blanchard.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; strictly modern apartment; scrupulously clean; refinement; gentleman. Apartment 19. Tel 4740 Morningside. Wright.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

114TH, 610 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished front rooms, private house; steam heat; reasonable.

115TH ST., 404 WEST, Between Morningside and Columbia University.—Choice room; elevator; moderate. Apartment 51.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms with private bath for gentlemen appreciating home comforts; select location. Apt. 101; private.

116TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, small; steam, electricity, elevator; $2.50 up; minute Lenox Subway. Burgess.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Medium-sized room; elevator apartment; refined home atmosphere. Apt. 41.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Medium sized front room, newly furnished, near Columbia. Apartment 21.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Beautiful room for gentleman or couple; modern and private. Apt. 31.

121ST ST., 414 WEST, (Apartment 61.)—Newly furnished, outside, sunny, quiet room; elevator, steam, telephone; reasonable; private family; 116th St. Subway. Pettersen.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (half block east Broadway.)—Beautiful double room, with kitchenette; reception room; excellent restaurant. Inquire restaurant desk.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Bright room, overlooking park; elevator; reasonable; private family. Apartment 31.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Choice two-room apartment; bath; other steam-heated, sunny rooms.

124TH ST., 542 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; refined private family; $3. Apt. 43.

125TH ST., 180 CLAREMONT AV.—Large, light room; running water, electricity, steam heat; elevator apartment; $5. Telephone, 4773—Morningside. Apt. 34.

130TH ST., 499 WEST.—Large, airy room; all conveniences; moderate. Breckwell.

137TH ST., 601 WEST.—Beautiful large room; running water; shower; elevator; smaller room. Apartment 56.

137TH, 263 WEST.—Widow would share elevator apartment, one, two respectable women. Apartment 2.

138TH ST., 602 WEST.—Large, small, furnished rooms; private house; one block from Subway; gentlemen.

139TH ST., 602 WEST.—Sunny outside medium room, elevator, electricity; reasonable, private family. Apt. 19.

139TH ST., 571 WEST, Broadway corner.—Apartment 41.—Outside south room; business woman preferred.

189TH ST., 602 WEST.—Sunny outside medium rooms; elevator; private family; $3.50-$4.50. Apartment 19.

700 WEST END AV., (CORNER 94TH ST.)—Beautiful corner suite, suitable doctor, music studio, piano; other rooms; running water, steam, &c.; board optional. Telephone Riverside 9845. Britten.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE, P. O. 1716.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, $3 TO $10.
61st St., 139 West. Private Residence.

EDGECOMBE AV., 106.—Elegant large front room; running water; private house; 140th St. "L" station.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, near 141st St., Convent Av.—Nicely furnished rooms; brass bed; $2.50.

LARGE bedroom, southern exposure, running hot, cold water; telephone; convenient location; gentlemen. E 67 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 58.—Furnished room for one or two; running water; telephone. Kelcey.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Large room, kitchen, use of bath, for care of apartment and small rent; elevator. Call afternoons, 2 to 5. Tessler.

OWING to frequent road trips will share large front parlor and bedroom, two beds, with young business man; all conveniences; private entrance; reasonable. Sutton, 46 West 104 St. References exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM (suite) in private apartment; 104th, near Broadway. F Times.

REFINED LADY would rent sunny room, adjoining bath; all improvements. Mathieu, 59 West 76th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Every modern convenience; private family; references. Apartment 6.

THE GILBERT,

94 West 104th St.; large outside furnished room, newly decorated, heated; business woman or school teacher; references exchanged; $7. A. E. Terry.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

WEST END AV., 843.—Large, handsomely furnished room with lavatory, bath, and shower adjoining; no other roomers; Subway express two blocks. Farrell.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

Business man wishes outside room only; state size and rent, permanent. F 237 Times Downtown.

Rooms wanted, unfurnished, in apartment, for light housekeeping; west side, 72d to 96th St.; references. K. B. A., 777 Hewitt Place, Bronx.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00

and upwards. Kept in perfect condition during rental term. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Call, write, or telephone for catalogue.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
300 B'way, at Duane St. } Telephone
345 B'way, at Leonard St. } 5408
956 B'way, at 23d St. } Franklin.
10 Barclay Street. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

DESKS Some new—others almost as good as new—also chairs, tables, filing cabinets, and sectional bookcases; all at prices that will interest you Office Furniture Trading Co., 4 and 6 White St.

SLIGHTLY USED office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

DESKS, BUSINESS FURNITURE, bookcases, filing equipment, new and slightly used. Finn Bros., 358 B'way, 59 Franklin.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

FOR SALE—3 1-7 h. p. and 17 h. p. Diehl motors; brand new; sale cheap. 302 W. 36th, first floor.

NATIONAL Cash Registers rebuilt, sold cheap, bought, repaired. Acme Cash Register Co., 346 W. 42d.

First-class large icebox, suitable florist, private house, or hotel, cheap. E 76 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Diamonds, pearls, jewelry, silver, antiques purchased. Robert Ensko, 1,116 Madison Av., (83d.) Established 1878.

Pianos and Organs

If you have a piano in good condition to rent reasonably to a responsible person please notify D 170 Times.

PLAYER PIANO, standard make, 88 notes; music bench; sell at sacrifice. 318 West 42d.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,550.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HABER, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt: Please take notice that on the 10th day of January, 1913, the above proceeding was duly referred to me, as Special Master, for the purpose of calling a meeting of creditors to consider the offer of composition of 30 per cent., fifteen per cent. cash, seven and a half per cent. in three months, and seven and a half per cent. in six months, notes duly indorsed, made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and do to each and every other thing necessary in and about carrying out said offer of composition.

Please take further notice that a special meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Special Master, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, on the 21st day of January, 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the offer of composition herein of 30 per cent., 15 per cent. cash, and 7½ per cent. in three months and 7½ per cent. in six months, notes duly indorsed, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Special Master.
New York, January 10, 1913.

NO. 17,146.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH ZORWITZ and ABRAHAM ROSENBLUM, individually and composing the firm of ZORWITZ & ROSENBLUM and said firm of ZORWITZ & ROSENBLUM, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Zorwitz and Abraham Rosenblum, bankrupts, have filed their petition for confirmation of composition, dated December 10, 1912, praying for a confirmation of composition of all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 20th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 9th, 1913.

NO. 16,716.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LOTHAIR RICH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lothair Rich, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 7th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 17th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 9th, 1913.

NO. 17,475.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of N. Y. OSTRICH FEATHER CO., INC., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said N. Y. Ostrich Feather Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Jan. 10, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,609.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE GANZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Isidore Ganz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1913, the said Isidore Ganz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Jan. 10, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,337.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. M. HECHT & CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of J. M. Hecht & Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said J. M. Hecht & Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Jan. 10, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,591.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REBORN COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Reborn Company, Inc., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1913, the said Reborn Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Jan. 10, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ABRAHAM NEWMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 20th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, raw skins, sale, fixtures, &c.

Goods can be inspected Jan. 18th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ALBERT HERKOWITS, Receiver.
A. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 253 Broadway, New York.

Help Wanted, Female

AN OPPORTUNITY for woman of refinement, calling on private trade; no experience necessary; salary or commission. General Supply Co., 29 East 44th St. Phone Murray Hill 3400.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Ave. and 35th St.,

require milliners, improvers, and apprentices on ladies' hats.

DICTATION in French for shorthand desired by stenographer. Address E 81 Times.

EXPERIENCED ADDRESSER.—Must be rapid and accurate and write a good hand; references required; no home work. P. O. Box 1,120, New York.

MILLINER.—Experienced trimmer; good salary for right person. Lissner's, 603 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MODEL.—DESIRABLE ALL-YEAR-ROUND POSITION AS MODEL IN FITTING DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD FIGURE, MEASURING 36 BUST AND 5 FT. 7 INCHES TALL. APPLY P. S. SIEGER, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Good spotter and retoucher. Rockwood, Jr., 2,388 Broadway, N. Y.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,

Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; Remington machine; hours, 9 to 5:30; must not be afraid of work. State age, references, and salary required. E 78 Times.

WANTED.—SALESWOMAN FOR HIGH-CLASS SUIT AND GOWN SHOP; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY AND BE OF CLEVER PERSONALITY; HIGHEST SALARY PAID. APPLY HUSCH, SUBWAY ENTRANCE, BROADWAY, AT 42D ST.

WANTED—Teacher of elementary grade in school outside the city; college or training school graduate with experience preferred; bring credentials; call between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. at 507 West 155th St.

WANTED.—A woman, with personal city reference, to do family washing and ironing once a week. Apply Friday morning, Apartment 8 E, 318 West 100th St.

YOUNG German, Swedish, Norwegian, or Finnish girl for general housework; no washing; in family of three. Reid, 316 West 84th St.

Help Wanted, Male

BECOME A JEWELER; earn $50-$150 weekly; enter dignified, profitable field; we teach diamond setting, engraving, making platinum diamond jewelry, etc.; individual practical instructions day and evenings, good position guaranteed after few months' study; reasonable terms. Schickerling Mfg. Co., 80 Maiden Lane.

COLLECTOR AND SALESMAN wanted by a manufacturing concern, established 66 years; must be very attentive, have the ability to interview the buyers of different houses, and be able to collect large bills; salary to start, $25; must furnish $1,000 cash security; no bonds. Call Sutter, 103 East 125th St., Room 404.

ENTRY CLERK.—Experienced and accurate stationer wanted to fill the position of entry clerk with a large manufacturing stationery house selling printing of all kinds, copperplate work, die stamped work, lithographing, blank books, and stationery; applicant must have had experience and a thorough knowledge of the business; state salary wanted. P. O. Box 1,070, New York.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of a number of SALESMEN
for their
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d Street side.

HANDKERCHIEF SALESMEN WANTED TO HANDLE A STRONG LINE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC HANDKERCHIEFS AS A SIDE LINE ON COMMISSION IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES OF FANCY DRY GOODS. SEVERAL TERRITORIES ARE OPEN. SALESMEN NOW HANDLING LINENS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, NECKWEAR, OR RIBBONS PREFERRED. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER, STATING PRESENT CONNECTIONS AND TERRITORY. JOHN PULLMAN & CO., 29 EAST 19TH ST.

MEN, over 25, having clean salesmen's records; permanent position; opportunity for advancement; salary $10 and commission. Routh, 1,133 Broadway, 26th St.

MOVING-PICTURE OPERATING taught practically; $18 to $25 positions guaranteed; come nights if you work; $5 starts you. Edwards, 22 East 21st St.

SALESMAN familiar with horses, good driver, unafraid, to sell on commission to private owners, riding schools, stables, and all drivers a patented device for controlling unruly horses, monopoly; positively no drawing account; good money to hustler; reference required. E 59 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to sell filters on commission; references necessary. Call on Barnes & Flick, between 12 and 1, 112-114 West 42d St.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced in retail stationery store. Goldsmith Brothers, 77 Nassau St.

SOLICITOR for commercial school; must be capable, good appearance, and speak Hebrew; substantial drawing account. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 600 East New York.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL

AMUNDSEN TO SEEK NORTH POLE IN 1914

South Pole Discoverer, In on the St. Paul, Tells of Projected Five-Year Arctic Trip.

WELCOMERS' PLANS UPSET

Customs Men Wouldn't Let Explorer Quit Liner for Tug—Believed Cook for a Long Time.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, who reached the south pole in December, 1911, arrived yesterday on the belated American liner St. Paul from Southampton, and departed immediately for Washington, where he gave his first lecture last night.

In appearance the explorer was younger looking than when he was here in 1906, after passing through the Northwest Passage. This was due no doubt to his having shaved off his mustach and beard. When he landed at the pier Capt. Amundsen had on a blue serge suit and black derby hat, but no overcoat, as he considered it too warm for any extra clothing.

In a talk with the reporters the explorer said that he intended to make a start for the north pole in the Summer of 1914.

"So far as arrangements have been made at present," Capt. Amundsen went on, "I expect to start on my expedition about July 1, and will be away five years. I shall lay my course across the arctic basin, and by constantly drifting I hope to reach the north pole. On the way we will make observations and explore the arctic regions in the interest of science.

"Our start will be made from the Bering Sea and we expect to come out on the Atlantic side.

"The entire voyage will be made if possible in my old ship, the Fram, which is now laid up safe and sound in the harbor of Buenos Aires. If the canal is open by the Spring of next year I shall take the Fram through the new waterway to the Pacific, and if not she will go through the Strait of Magellan."

Concerning the nature of the antarctic regions, the explorer explained that the land was rich in minerals, and that there were some of the largest coal deposits ever discovered, which he hoped would be developed in the future. He added that these coal deposits indicated that the region was a tropical one thousands of years ago. When he was asked whether he believed Admiral Peary discovered the north pole he replied:

"There is not the least doubt that Peary got to the north pole. I have never questioned his claim."

"What about Dr. Cook?" he was asked.

"When I first knew Dr. Cook," said Capt. Amundsen very earnestly, "he was a very fine man. I was with him from 1897 to 1899 in the antarctic regions, and he saved the lives of the men on the expedition. When he came out with the statement that he had reached the north pole I had faith in him, and retained that faith until I went to Copenhagen this last time and saw the proofs they had in the university there. Since then I no longer know Dr. Cook."

Capt. Amundsen will return to New York on Tuesday to receive a medal from the American Geographical Society, and deliver a lecture at Carnegie Hall that night.

When the St. Paul arrived yesterday morning at Quarantine she was met by the tug Henry Lee, which had been chartered by Christopher Ravn, the Norwegian Consul General in New York, who was accompanied by the reception committee from the Norwegian National League. The tug was gayly decorated and in the cabin there were piles of sardines, smoked salmon, and fried oyster sandwiches with a liberal supply of aqua vita, the fiery spirit of the Viking, and cases of beer.

It was the intention of the Norwegian Leaguers to carry off their distinguished countryman from the St. Paul and land him at the Jersey City pier of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with his baggage, and permission had been obtained from Collector Loeb, who detailed an inspector to go on the tug to clear the baggage. When the Consul General went on board he found that the explorer had a moving picture machine with him, which he wished to use in his lectures at Washington, and the customs officials on board could not pass it without an appraiser fixing the duty to be paid.

Capt. Amundsen, therefore, had to continue on the liner to her pier, and the members of the committee had to remain on the tug and be content with waving their hats to him when he appeared at rail of the St. Paul, but they were very cross. The reporters and photographers were also ordered to remain on the Henry Lee until the ship reached her pier, and one agile young man, who scaled a rope ladder and reached the deck of the St. Paul, was detained by order of the customs inspectors at the gangway in the biting blast until the ship was moored.

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ROALD AMUNDSEN.

WASHINGTON GREETS EXPLORER

Enthusiastic Audience Hears How He Found Pole—He Praises Peary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Capt. Roald Amundsen, the intrepid Norwegian discoverer of the south pole, had something to be proud of when he told for the first time to an American audience the story of the exploit that has made him famous. The new Masonic Temple, where Capt. Amundsen delivered his lecture before the National Geographic Society, was packed with an enthusiastic audience of well-known people, including members of the diplomatic corps, scientists, and officials of the Government. His auditors made Amundsen understand that he was welcome to the capital of the Nation.

Capt. Amundsen arrived here from New York too late to deliver a lecture scheduled for 4 o'clock this afternoon. He reached Washington just before the hour fixed for his appearance at Masonic Temple to-night. Nearly all of what he said had been read by his audience in the cable dispatches sent by Amundsen to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Hobart, Tasmania, on his arrival there from his successful search for the south pole. But the nearness of the man, the photographs he displayed by means of a stereopticon, and the story that fell from the lips of this modern Viking, who had gone where no living being had ever been before, made a deep impression upon his hearers. That was apparent throughout the lecture.

Toward the close of his talk Capt. Amundsen referred to Admiral Peary in glowing terms as the man who had planted the Stars and Stripes at the northern end of the earth's axis. When he told of his actual arrival at the south pole his auditors sat silent and intent, and studied the weather-beaten face of the lecturer as they listened to the thrilling narrative.

After the lecture Capt. Amundsen went to the National Press Club, where there was a large gathering of members and guests. He was enthusiastically greeted. He said only a few words, expressing appreciation of his welcome.

To-morrow the discoverers of the north pole and the south pole will clasp hands when Capt. Amundsen meets Admiral Peary at a luncheon to be given in honor of the former by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, editor of The National Geographic Magazine. To-morrow night both famous explorers will deliver addresses at the annual dinner of the National Geographic Society, which will be attended by several hundred distinguished people.

In his lecture Capt. Amundsen made brief reference to the English and Japanese expedition, whose vessels he said had both been passed by his ship in the Bay of Whales.

"We tried hard not to get in their way," said the Norwegian; and his audience laughed at his irony. Capt. Amundsen showed photographs of the ships of both the other expeditions, taken from the deck of the Fram, his own vessel.

Telling of the actual discovery of the pole, Capt. Amundsen said:

"On Dec. 13 we made 89 degrees 37 minutes south latitude. We knew we should make our goal the next day. We slept little that night and ate little breakfast the next morning. The weather was fine; there was brilliant sunshine and a gentle breeze. The men with the sleds noticed the distance carefully.

"I walked ahead. Suddenly I heard a cry behind me. Of course, I knew what the cry was about. All the three dog drivers were telling me that we had gone the distance. We had reached the goal and knew that the trip southward was over and the great discovery made."

Capt. Amundsen told of spending days around the pole, making observations and making certain that their calculations were correct. The weather all the time they were there was clear, and conditions for making observations perfect. He did not go into the technical discussion of the calculations. "Scott may have been there since, but I suppose he has left our tent," he added smilingly.

Stefansson Buys an Arctic Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Jan. 10.—Vilhelmj Stefansson and R. M. Anderson, the polar explorers, who discovered the blonde Eskimos, were guests of the Iowa University alumni at their home-coming to-day. They announced the purchase of a 100-ton auxiliary schooner, confiscated by the American Government from Japanese seal poachers, and built especially for arctic voyaging. It is to be used in their three-year expedition to find the continent which Dr. Harris of the Coast Survey says exists toward Siberia and Alaska from the north pole.

LEFT $20,000 TO CHARITIES.

Will of Florence Phillips Also Provides Bequests to Servants.

The sum of $20,000 was left to charity in the will of Florence Phillips, who died on Dec. 16, 1912. Her executors, her brothers, David L. and Henry Phillips, are requested in the will, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, to distribute this amount among the Society for Ethical Culture of the City of New York, the State Charities Aid Association, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, and the National Child Labor Committee.

After small bequests to friends and servants the will provides that one-half of the residue be given to her brother, Henry L. Phillips, and one-twelfth of the residue each to the six children of her brother, David Phillips, all of whom live at 35 Riverside Drive.

PRISON TERM FOR MRS. GROSS

American Negress Who Killed English Actress Is Sentenced to 5 Years.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Annie Gross, an American negress, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter in killing Miss Jessie McIntyre, a young English actress, and was sentenced to a term of five years' penal servitude.

On the night of Dec. 1 Mrs. Gross, who lived in the same boarding house as Miss McIntyre, tried to kill her husband, Harry Gross, a ragtime dancer. Miss McIntyre, who, she alleged, had displaced her in her husband's affection, was present and a bullet struck and killed her.

The prisoner to-day pleaded that she fired at her husband, who was punching her in the neck. She declared she did not see Miss McIntyre. She confessed that she went to the house in Bloomsbury, intending to shoot her husband and then kill herself.

BOARD CAN END CAR STRIKE.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Attorney General Carmody informed Thomas F. Curran, Corporation Counsel of Yonkers, and F. W. Whitridge, President of the Yonkers Street Railroad, to-day that the Public Service Commission had ample authority to end the railroad strike in Yonkers, which since Jan. 1 has tied up all the street cars of that city. Messrs. Curran and Whitridge, with J. P. Cotton, attorney for the railroad company, appeared before the Attorney General on the application of Major James L. Lennon for the institution of an action to compel the running of cars or forfeiture of the company's charter.

KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Edward Burke, a special policeman, on returning to his home, 890 Bergen Street, Newark, after midnight yesterday morning, shot and killed his wife and himself.

The couple had quarreled frequently since moving into the apartment six weeks ago. Burke was 28 years old and his wife several years younger. The neighbors who had heard the quarreling said jealousy was the cause.

MAY SEND CIRCULARS IN MAILED PARCELS

New Ruling Expected to Bring a Large Increase in the Use of the System.

SHIPPERS HAVE HELD BACK

But Thursday's Business Included 122,977 Parcels Mailed in the City and 23,225 Delivered.

With an order issued by Postmaster General Hitchcock yesterday modifying the parcel post regulations so as to permit shippers of merchandise to enclose with their shipments descriptive printed matter, without thereby making the shipment third-class matter and unmailable under the parcel post law, it was predicted at the General Post Office here that the extensive use of the parcel post by large mail-order shippers here and throughout the country would take its first real start. Most of the mail-order houses, according to Assistant Postmaster Murphy, have been holding back from the use of the parcel post pending the Postmaster General's decision on the rule barring inclosure of printed matter, against which many of the largest shippers protested at Washington.

Just what percentage of the matter sent by parcel post has been mailed so far by large shippers and what percentage by individuals among the general public, postal officials yesterday declared they had no means of ascertaining, inasmuch as all such mail matter is deposited at the various Post Offices and branch Post Offices throughout the city without distinctive record as to the person or firms sending the packages. The postal authorities have been classifying the parcel post matter only according to the localities where it was received. For the twenty-four hours from midnight, Jan. 8, to midnight Jan. 9, which was an average day's business under the parcel post, the following figures were given:

	Packages Mailed.
At the General Post Office	27,834
At Grand Central Station	16,066
At Pennsylvania Terminal	14,410
At branch stations	64,667
Total	122,977

Of the mail received at the branch stations, 4,202 packages were for local delivery, and 60,465 for out-of-town delivery.

The number of packages insured at Post Office stations was 1,885, and the number insured at the General Post Office was 229.

The total number of packages delivered under the parcel post was 23,225 for the day; and of these 1,942 were delivered by wagon, and 21,283 by carrier. Of the packages delivered here in the day 4,503 were mailed in this city, and 18,722 from out of town.

It was said at the Post Office that very little change had been required in the force handling the mails as a result of the parcel post so far, only seventy-five extra clerks being employed at the various stations, and twenty extra wagons. Three tricycle autos have also been rented for a period of two weeks, for use in the Bronx. There has been otherwise no increased appropriation for expenses due to the parcel post at the various stations, although about 500,000 packages have been sent by it since Jan. 1.

The main increase in the parcel post business, it was felt, would only now begin, as a result of the Postmaster General's order permitting the inclosure of descriptive circulars with mercantile packages. The question whether this increase would be large enough to make necessary the establishment of more branch Post Offices, it was said, had not yet been raised or considered, nor whether it would require the extension of the parcel post to sub-stations as receiving stations. The latter course, however, was considered improbable, in view of the fact that most of the sub-stations are in small and often crowded corners of drug stores, where it would be most impracticable to handle many large parcels.

The only sub-station at present authorized to receive parcel post mail matter is at Wanamaker's. There, it was said yesterday, the daily number of packages mailed varied from 529 to 812, of which about half were shipped by the store and half by the public.

At the National Cloak and Suit Company, which is one of the largest mail-order shippers in the city, it was said that the use of the parcel post for commercial purposes there had virtually not been started, the firm holding off until the Post Office forces were quite accustomed to handling mail matter under the new parcel post system, and until the parcel post regulations became quite adapted to use for extensive commercial shipments.

4,000,000 PACKAGES A WEEK.

Official Estimate of First Seven Days' Operation of Parcel Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Nearly 2,000,000 parcel post packages were sent through the Post Offices of the fifty leading cities of the country during the first week of the operation of the new service, according to telegraphic reports received to-day by Postmaster General Hitchcock.

The exact number for the fifty cities was 1,989,687, and, as these cities handle about one-half of the postal business of the country, postal officials estimate that between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 parcel post packages were mailed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 7.

New York City led with a record of 448,000 packages, Chicago following with 438,000 packages, and Boston was third with 174,000 packages.

Although the volume of parcel post business was greater during the first week of the service than officials had expected, the packages were received, dispatched, and delivered without confusion or delay. In order to provide the necessary equipment and personnel to accomplish this, the Postmaster General utilized nearly all of the $75,000 originally appropriated by Congress, and he has asked for another appropriation of the same amount for expenditure during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Representative Anderson of Minnesota to-day introduced a bill as an amendment to the Parcel Post act which provides that in no instance shall rates on parcel post matter be greater than the old rates on fourth-class matter. He says that the rates on packages weighing from one ounce to thirty-two ounces are now too high.

Appeals for Deserted Mother.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities of 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, is trying to raise funds for the wife of an ironworker, the mother of three children, whose husband deserted her some time ago. For a while he sent her $10 a week and then stopped sending even this. The mother's hands are crippled by rheumatism and she cannot earn enough to keep her family together. The bureau is trying to raise a fund of $150 to supplement the mother's earnings.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

Men's Overcoats

An Average Discount of More Than 30%

$40 Overcoats, less 38%.....now $24.50
$35 Overcoats, less 30%.....now $24.50
$30 Overcoats, less 18%.....now $24.50
$28 Overcoats, less 33%.....now $18.50
$25 Overcoats, less 26%.....now $18.50

All are this season's goods. All were made in our own workshops.

Fly-front, Button-through, Raglan, Double and Single breasted Storm King and Shawl Collar models.

Black and Oxford Vicunas, Scotch Cheviots in all colorings, many with fancy backs, Chinchillas in blue and Oxford.

BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway, Between 31st and 32nd Streets.
Cooper Square opposite 5th Street.
Brooklyn: Fulton at DeKalb Ave.

DENIES CHOKING HIS WIFE.

Le Compte Troubles Aired and Husband Is Held for Trial.

Mrs. Madelon Le Compte and her husband, Edward Le Compte, of 109 Woolsey Street, Astoria, told their domestic troubles to Magistrate Handy in the Long Island City Court yesterday, when Mr. Le Compte was arraigned for examination on a charge of assault made by his wife, who complained that on the day before Christmas he choked her. In his statement denying he had choked his wife Mr. Le Compte said all their troubles were due to mysterious blackmailing plots.

Magistrate Handy considered the situation serious enough to warrant a trial, and held Mr. Le Compte in the nominal bail of $100 for trial before the Queens Court of Special Sessions, and the surety was furnished by Mrs. Le Compte's father, William S. Kenmore of 93 St. Felix Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Le Compte admitted the trouble began when Mr. Le Compte asked her to deed to him their property, which is in her name and is valued at $35,000. She also testified that Le Compte's divorced wife had tried to separate them.

As she was leaving the court room a process server handed Mrs. Le Compte a summons and complaint in a civil action in which Mr. Le Compte sues to compel her to deed to him the Woolsey Street property. In his complaint Mr. Le Compte says he deeded the property to his wife to be held under his direction and that now she refuses to deed it back to him.

NEW PLAN TO AID BLIND.

Co-operation of All Societies to be Sought at Conference Jan. 15.

Invitations have been sent out by Homer Folks on behalf of the Committee on Invitation of the New York Association for the Blind, consisting of Dr. John H. Finley, President of the City College; John M. Glenn, Secretary of the Sage Foundation; Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association; E. P. Morford, Superintendent of the Industrial Home for Blind of Brooklyn; Herbert L. Satterlee, and Felix M. Warburg, to representatives of all societies doing work among the blind of this State—especially the adult blind—to attend a conference at the Trustees' rooms of the United Charities Building on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock, under the chairmanship of Joseph H. Choate.

The purpose of the conference is to review the conditions existing among the blind of this State, from its different phases, and to agree if posible on some programme of co-operation in regard to taking care of the blind, especially those who are not in institutions and who are incapacitated, from illness, age, or other conditions, from being self-supporting, and who are in many instances forced to become dependent.

WANT ALL LEOPOLD'S ESTATE

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10.—The three daughters of the late King Leopold after a conference to-day decided to reject the proposal of the Minister of Justice that they accept $7,500,000 as their share in their father's Congo properties and withdraw the suit against his estate now pending in the Appeal Court.

After the conference the Princesses announced that they had decided to allow the case to go to judgment. The court is expected to render its decision next week. It is said the Princesses desire the entire Congo state of Leopold amounting to about $10,000,000.

Refitted Olympic Is to Sail April 2.

Advices by cable from Liverpool to P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, announced yesterday that the White Star liner Olympic will sail on April 2 from Southampton for New York for the first time since she was refitted returning from New York on April 12. At the Harland & Wolff Company shipyards in Belfast the Olympic has been equipped with an inner skin of heavy steel plates, continuing the present double bottom well above the water line.

She is now being fitted with extra bulkheads, several of which are carried through to the "B" deck forty feet above the waterline. Similar safeguards are being introduced in the new Britannic now in course of construction.

HIPPODROME
6TH AVE. 43RD-44TH ST. TWICE DAILY
MATS. AT 2—EVES. AT 8
BEST SEATS AT MATS. $1.00.
UNDERMANYFLAGS
SUPERB SERIES OF NEW SPECTACLES.

Winter Garden B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8. $1 Matinee To-day.
GERTRUDE HOFFMANN—BROADWAY TO PARIS
TO-MORROW NIGHT CONCERT—15 New Star Acts
Maxine Thea., 39th, Bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:45
Elliott's Matinee To-day 2:30.
ANATOL Original Little Theatre Cast and Production
William Collier's COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinee To-day 2:15.
50th Time Wed. Eve., Jan. 15. Souvenirs. Fanny's First Play
Weber & Fields' New Music Hall, 44th St., Just West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. All-Star Stock Co. Matinee To-day 2:15.
Last 2 Times. Mat. To-day. ROLY POLY
39th St. Theatre, 39th, bet. B'way. Last Week. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day 2:20.
ANNIE RUSSELL'S Old English Comedy Co. in THE RIVALS.
Beginning TUES., JAN. 14 Seats Now on Sale
A New Comedy THE WOMAN OF IT
48TH ST. Thea., Just East of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
WILLIAM COLLIER In NEVER SAY DIE
CASINO B'way & 39th Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY.
To-morrow Night—"Pop" vocal and instrumental concert. ORVILLE HARROLD, NINA MORGANA. Orchestra of 60. Prices 50c., $1, $1.50.
BROADWAY Bway, cor. 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Best Seats $1.
WAY DOWN EAST
PLAYHOUSE 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
LITTLE WOMEN
LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evgs 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.
Dazzling Display of Gorgeous Gowns.
MANHATTAN OP. HO., 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Matinee To-day 2.
THE WHIP
WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day
THE BIRD OF PARADISE
Next Week.....HINDLE WAKES
BERKELEY 44th St., near 5th Avenue. MATINEE TO-DAY
TO-NIGHT (Last Time Here)
HIS WIFE BY HIS SIDE

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day Mat. at 2—Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Fremstad, Dori; Maenez, Gilly, Rothier, Didur, Reiss, Segurola. Conductor, Polacco.
Sun. Evg. Concert, 50c. to $1.50. Louis Persinger, Am. Violinist; Namara-Toye, Anna Case, Herbert Witherspoon, and Ent. Orch.
Next Mon. at 8—Huguenots. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Didur, Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 7:45—Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Matzenauer; Burrian, Weil, Griswold, Toscanini.
Thurs. Extra Mat. at 2.—Secret of Susanne. Farrar; Scotti, Bada. Pagliacci. Alten; Caruso, Gilly. Conductors, Polacco-Sturani.
Thurs. at 8—Otello. Alda, Maubourg; Slezak, Amato, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 7:30—Siegfried. Gadski, Matzenauer, Sparkes; Burrian, Reiss, Griswold, Goritz, Ruysdael. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. at 2—Koenigskinder. Farrar, Homer; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Didur. Cond., Hertz.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
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MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's PETER PAN.
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LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Thurs., 2:15.
LAURA HOPE CREWS and H. B. WARNER and Brilliant Cast in "BLACKBIRDS"
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:10. Last Mat. To-day, 2:10.
LAST NIGHT. LAST MAT. TO-DAY.
NAZIMOVA in the play from the novel Bella Donna
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
Robert Hilliard In "THE ARGYLE CASE."
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.
The Conspiracy
FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO JAN 18.
The Yellow Jacket
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS MRS. FISKE
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HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15.
CHEER UP by MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed.
EVA THE NEW OPERETTA by FRANZ LEHAR, composer of "THE MERRY WIDOW."
LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50cto$1.50.
TO-NIGHT 139TH PERFORMANCE
Milestones By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.
KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
THE LAST WORD IN MUSICAL COMEDY
OH! OH! DELPHINE
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.
"A LAUGH CYCLONE."—Alan Dale.
"STOP THIEF" A farce by CARLYLE MOORE.
Globe MATINEE TO-DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS, THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St.
Matinee To-day, 2:15.
The Absolute Hit of the Year
GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play, "BROADWAY" JONES.
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